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## MANY INVITATIONS ARE ISSUED FOR THE GENOA CONFERENCE

Almost Every Country, Including the United States and Japan, With the Exception of Turkey, Have Been Invited

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The Genoa conference which, owing to the breakdown of the Cannes conference, at one time looked as if it might be abandoned, is to go on, and the great international gathering has been planned to open on March 8. The British Prime Minister will attend in person, and so far as can be seen at present, he will be required to stay on the scene for at least 10 days.

The invitations have already been sent out by Italy to every nation and state in Europe, with the notable exception of Turkey. The United States, Japan, and the South American states are also invited, and much interest is centered on the view Washington will take in regard to the matter.

As the conference will be of an almost wholly economic character, it is considered of vital importance that America should be represented. There is still some doubt whether the British dominions will send delegates, but if they express a desire to be included there seems little doubt that the Italian Government will at once supply a formal invitation.

### Plan Well Under Way

Great importance is attached to this international meeting at Genoa, for, if successful, it will be of first-class consequence in initiating the preliminary steps toward reconstructing the internal financial conditions of Germany, Russia and the Central European states.

The primary object of the meeting is to find some basis on which an international financial corporation can be formed. A representative body of business men has been at work for some weeks past drawing up the details of a plan to be submitted to the delegates at Genoa.

Little information can be gathered as to the progress made, but it is understood that a plan is well under way, which it is hoped will prove acceptable to the financial experts accompanying the official representatives of the various nations.

Mr. Robert Hughes and Sir Basil P. Blackett, along with a number of Treasury officials, will accompany the British Prime Minister to the capacity of financial advisers. In consequence of Mr. Lloyd George's intention to attend, both the French and Italian prime ministers will also be present, thereby giving the meeting the utmost measure of importance.

Russia, which, apart from Germany, is the country most concerned in the success of the conference, seems inclined already to put difficulties in the way. In the first place the Moscow Government intimated that it was not considered safe for her representatives to proceed to Genoa on account of Fascist activities.

It is pointed out that a Russian delegation in connection with the Russo-Italian trade agreement has been in Rome for some time, and there are no less than 300,000 Fascists, and only on one occasion has there been any sort of demonstration against the Soviet representatives.

### Soviet Effort Fails

There are also unofficial demands, appearing through the intermediary of the Soviet press, to the effect that the Soviet Government desires to bring the matter of Russian debts up at the Genoa conference. This claim is being made that foreign powers should offer compensation for the losses caused Russia through foreign intervention. Likewise payments for seizures made by General Wrangel, General Denikin and Gen. Nicholas Zudenitch.

The first aim of these efforts was directed toward changing the venue of the conference from Genoa to London, where, according to the Russian mind, the atmosphere is distinctly more favorable to their interests. Having failed in that, an effort is now being instituted to open a controversy on the justness of the allied demands that Moscow shall recognize former Russian debts as preliminary to any international financial aid.

Russia has been invited to attend, and the alacrity of her original acceptance is considered a clear indication that a firm attitude by the Allies will soon cause her to drop pretended stipulations.

The march of political events at Genoa, it is expected, will soon show where British and French interests run counter to one another in the matter of Russian and German reconstruction. For this reason alone, it is considered desirable that the greatest number of European countries should be represented, as well as the United States and Japan.

### Reconstruction of Europe

Great Britain has nothing to hide, and is perfectly frank in her desire to see Russia and Germany set on their feet, both for their own good and very necessarily for the betterment of British trade—a primary effect of which would be the relief of the deplorable state of unemployment which at present exists in this country.

With her frontiers adjacent to those

of her former enemy greatly her superior in manpower, France is apt to view the sufferings of British unemployed with a somewhat abstract air.

Britain has offered a guarantee to come to France's assistance in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, and it is now expected that France will wholeheartedly cooperate in an effort to lay the foundation for the reconstruction of Europe and the recovery of British trade, which in turn will relieve the desperate conditions amongst the workers of this country.

## Genoa Conference

### Italy Considers World Reconstruction Impossible Without America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Wednesday).

As the French crisis, resulting in Aristide Briand's resignation, had its immediate origin in dissatisfaction with the terms of the proposed Anglo-French pact, Italy feels in no way concerned as she was not included in the pact and expects that there will be little difficulty in solving the Franco-Italian differences. The Cannes conference was called for dealing with the question of reparations and European reconstruction. The Anglo-French pact for guarantee against German aggression was not on the agenda.

The whole incident impresses Italy with the fact that the entente is on the wane, and that the system of general guarantees is breaking up, especially when these agreements endeavor to safeguard one frontier only.

As to Raymond Poincaré's return to power and the ascendancy of the militarists in France, Italy hopes that, if they launch out on a chauvinist program, this experiment will be tantamount to a splendid vision of the peril she runs of complete isolation.

It is certain that the Italian attitude of expectation would turn to exasperation, if Mr. Poincaré were really able to hinder the work of the general reconstruction of Europe by checking the Genoa conference and making a rapprochement with Germany and Russia impossible.

The possibility that Washington will refuse to join the Genoa conference, which has been announced from the Paris Chicago Tribune, has created a deep impression here. All shades of the press comment on the possibility of America's absence pessimistically. It is impossible, they say, that world reconstruction can take place without America, whose absence will greatly lessen the effectiveness of the Genoa conference and encourage other countries to abstain.

### Dr. Wirth Appeals for Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless, BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).

Dr. Wirth's striking speech yesterday afternoon at the Center Party Annual Congress in Berlin is generally indorsed by today's newspapers. Dr. Wirth's veiled threat that unless the Coalition Parties reach a compromise on the vexed taxation question, he will retire from office is much commented on. The Chancellor emphasized that the next few days would place Germany before the solution of extremely difficult problems. Happily in all countries of the world, continued the Chancellor, people realize the economic considerations involved in the reparations question.

It is generally understood that were the German people in a position to deliver the manufactured goods necessary to pay reparations, there would be smoking factory chimneys, indeed, in Germany, but none in other countries. Dr. Wirth added that in his view the economic reconstruction of the world could not be achieved without the assistance of the United States.

He insisted on the necessity alike for reasons of foreign and internal policy of arriving speedily at a compromise between the Coalition parties on the vexed and vital problem of the new taxation to be imposed to enable Germany to balance her budget and make the pledged reparations payments. He indicated that unless a satisfactory solution of the problem was speedily reached, a new government would have to succeed the present one.

### TRANSVAAL STRIKE STILL UNSETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Wednesday).

The strike conference is making little progress and the prospect of either the gold or coal disputes being settled quickly is not bright. The miners are maintaining excellent order. Municipal coal stocks here are running low. Tramway and lighting services will be curtailed on Thursday or Friday, and may cease altogether on Saturday.

It is believed that the government will intervene with a view of stopping the existing deadlock, which is causing immense loss to the country.

### LEIPZIG TRIALS CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday).

Under all reserve it is believed that France is about to press for the surrender of German alleged war criminals for trial in accordance with the findings of the allied jurists that the Leipzig trials were devoid of the spirit of justice and that the verdicts and sentences were unsatisfactory.

## CRIME DECREASED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Period of Prohibition Régime Shows 10,000 Less Arrests and Increase of \$150,000,000 in Savings Bank Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office, SAN FRANCISCO, California (An).

An exhaustive survey of general law and order conditions prevailing in San Francisco during 1921, as compared with those of 1916, the last year in which there was no prohibition ordinance in effect, shows results which should be of interest as refuting many of the claims of the opponents of prohibition, and should furnish material encouragement for those who are working for the enforcement of the Volstead act, or who support prohibition in any form.

There were, for example, nearly 10,000 more arrests for drunkenness in 1916 than in 1921. Arrests for liquor-law violations (which, it should be remembered, do not include drunkenness, but do include the manufacture, sale and distribution of intoxicating liquors) show an increase for 1921 over those of 1920, of nearly 100 per cent, but the police officials believe that this is due to increased efficiency on the part of the federal prohibition enforcement officers, rather than an actual increase in the number of those making and selling liquor illegally. Many of those arrested on these charges in 1921—in fact, probably a majority of them—were arrested on the same charges in 1920, but escaped with a fine, and, believing themselves safe with merely a fine to fear, returned to the same illegal undertaking. (These rearrested persons are now being given jail sentences, so that each week actually shows fewer arrests for the manufacture and sale of liquor than the week before.)

### Savings Deposits Increased

Penal institutions, almshouses and charitable establishments show a heavy falling off in population as compared with 1916, notwithstanding the fact that the city has gained approximately 40 per cent in size in the past five years, or since 1916. The records of the city prison give the average monthly population as more than 1000 less than in 1916. In other words, the supply of liquor, and reduction in the opportunity for obtaining it, has made a direct and great reduction in crime, vagabondage, idleness, beggary, and similar paths of life from which the populations of jails are recruited.

On the other side of the balance sheet, savings accounts have increased more than \$150,000,000, in San Francisco, in the five years from 1916 to 1921. This is the exact figure, shown in the annual statement of Jonathan S. Dodge, state superintendent of banks. Bankers attribute about 70 per cent of this increase to the larger funds in the hands of working people because of prohibition, and the remainder to thrift campaigns during the period of the war. Some of the bankers place the estimates as high as 80, and 20 per cent, respectively, and some as low as 65 and 35 per cent, but the general average is approximately 70 and 30. This would mean that prohibition has added about \$105,000,000 to the savings bank deposits of San Francisco since it has been in force, which has been, of course, less than the five years since 1916.

Operators and directors of building and loan associations, though full statements are not available, bond salesmen, and agents handling first mortgages on real estate, report that sales of the stock in the associations, bonds and mortgages have sold from 50 to 100 per cent better than in any year previous. They attribute the entire increase to prohibition, because, they say, the majority of their sales have been on the installment plan, to large numbers of individual buyers of small quantities of stocks, bonds and mortgages.

### Prohibition Checks Crime

According to Chief of Police Daniel O'Brien, the policing of the city is noticeably easier since prohibition went into effect, and general law and order conditions have shown a marked improvement. The situation is much better now than it was in 1916, despite the increase in population. In other words, prohibition has put such a check on crime of all kinds that it has not kept what might be expected to be normal pace with the increase in population.

The records of E. Forrest Mitchell, prohibition director for California, show that the federal agents have had a hard path in the enforcement of the law during the year, largely due to the deliberate opposition of the liquor-making and selling element so powerful in politics and in Volstead prior to the passage of the prohibition act. According to the prohibition agents, there is little or no opposition to prohibition or to its enforcement from the people in legitimate lines of business, but that almost all the obstacles placed in the way of the prohibition enforcement officers are thrown there by the former liquor dealers and their organizations, which, though they often have taken new names, never have disbanded. In spite of these obstacles, the record shown by Mitchell's office is a good one. During 1921 there were 3200 arrests for violation of the prohibition law, of

which 2500 were indicted, or approximately 78 per cent of those arrested. Of this array of bootleggers and whisky-runners, 2200, or 88 per cent, were convicted.

Statistics adduced by the general survey just completed, and bearing on the general enforcement of the law in 1916 and in 1921, are taken from the official report of this survey, as follows:

|   | 1921             | 1916             |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Arrests for drunkenness   | 5,530            | 15,106           |
| Arrests for disturbing the peace (disorderly conduct)                         | 2,167            | 2,295            |
| Arrests (police) for violating liquor laws                                    | 1,191            | 69               |
| Liquor thefts reported (Federal)  | 18               |                  |
| Liquor thefts, arrests (Federal)  | 10               |                  |
| Aver. population jails  | 321,809          | 335,406          |
| Average population city prison  | 2,508.83         | 3,984.08         |
| Aver. population almshouse and county hospital                                | 552.50           | 703.82           |
| Average population, children as public wards                                  | 406.41           | 443.69           |
| Aver. population, state penitentiaries, Folsom and San Quentin                | 238.5            | 290.5            |
| Summons in courts of domestic relation (this department founded in May, 1921) | 984              | 927              |
| Sav. bank accounts founded  | 358              | no record        |
| total   | \$376,924,551.08 | \$234,556,016.30 |

## GREEK INTEREST IN GENOA CONFERENCE

Stipulations as to Allied Aid to Russia Are Expected to Include Stopping of Bolshevik Help to the Kemalists Turks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Wednesday).

The change in the French Government, along with the subsequent breakup of the Cannes conference, is likely to have considerable effect on the situation in the Near East and more particularly as regards the Greek campaign in Asia Minor. Raymond Poincaré is known to hold very different views to those of Aristide Briand with respect to the Franco-Kemalist treaty, but on the other hand President Millerand's ideas on the matter to a great extent coincide with Mr. Briand's viewpoint.

Greek authorities here anticipate that the indirect effect of these varying opinions will tend toward increased moral support for Athens. Mr. Poincaré has in the past written articles severely criticizing the actions of the French Government in concluding a treaty of such a broad scope with the Kemalists Turks. Just how he will support those views in his present position is of great interest to Greek authorities.

Apart from anything else, the abandonment of the meeting of foreign ministers in Paris, in consequence of the French crisis, is much deplored in Greek circles here. Much hope had been placed on the proposed meeting, and it was confidently expected that some agreement might be reached by which peace could have been consummated in Asia Minor.

In many respects recent events in Europe have in Greek opinion tended to bring the Turks to a more reasonable frame of mind. Not the least amongst these is the proposed international conference at Genoa to discuss the reconstruction of Europe in general, and Russia in particular. The main source of Kemalist support lies in the close relations existing between Moscow and Ankara, and it is considered a foregone conclusion that one of the stipulations that will be made in regard to help for Russia will include the withdrawal of Bolshevik help from the Turks.

The Greek Premier, Demetrios Gounaris, is again in London, but the Greek Foreign Minister, George Balasani, will remain in Paris in the hopes that a conference of foreign ministers may yet take place in the near future. Mr. Gounaris is in London in connection with the Greek loan of £15,000,000, which still lacks final acceptance.

The immediate effect of the flotation of this loan would be to supply the Greek forces with the very necessary shew of war, which they are sadly lacking. The artillery chiefly requires replenishment, and though no immediate need is felt, Greek authorities are confident that the Turks intend to open a fresh campaign in the early spring. That is, of course, only in the event of the meeting of foreign ministers failing to obtain acceptance of the Turks to the proposals put forward.

Both sides appear to be heartily tired of a war, that by the very nature of the country must continue to be inconclusive. Greek authorities frankly admit that, as far as bringing the Turks to fight a decisive battle, such hopes were finally given up after the last attempt before Ankara.

The Greek Army is strongly entrenched and considers itself able to withstand any Turkish attacks, either now or during the coming spring, but in any case there will be no further advance into the wild regions of Asia Minor, where Greek troops suffered such privations last autumn through lack of adequate transport facilities.

At present each army is maintaining its position with merely minor skirmishes, each side looking to the possibility of the meeting of foreign ministers, when the whole unfortunate situation in the Near East may be settled, for the present at least.

## FRENCH PREMIER TO ANNOUNCE POLICY

Mr. Poincaré's Declaration Before the Chamber of Deputies Expected to Insist Upon Close Cooperation With Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Wednesday).

To-night a Cabinet council is drawing up the text of the ministerial declarations to be read tomorrow by Raymond Poincaré in the Chamber of Deputies and by Louis Barthou in the Senate.

It was intended to make a short statement, but in view of the political anxiety respecting the intentions of Mr. Poincaré it has been decided to include with clearness and at some length the lines upon which the policy of the new government both in foreign and internal affairs will be carried out.

From what the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathers, it appears that the declaration will insist upon the necessity of close cooperation with England and the desirability of military guarantees of French security. A pact, however, is not an immediate possibility. Many other matters have first to be settled, and a general agreement reached. Moreover the pact should be bi-lateral, and is not to be regarded as a regard for French concessions to British policy.

French rights in respect of reparations must be insisted upon, and Germany not allowed to elude her obligations, on the pretense of bankruptcy. Strict control of German finances is indicated, but there is a belief that military measures are in no way necessary.

On condition that French interests are not sacrificed, France will join in any wider schemes of European reconstruction, and to this end the presence of a French representative at Genoa is regarded as essential. But the program of the Genoa Congress must be drawn up in advance, and must be restricted, as far as possible, to the economic field, and must not put in question the right of reparations.

### Russia at Genoa

The admission of Germany, with this proviso, is not objected to, and if Russia is prepared to accept conditions Mr. Poincaré will not repudiate the pledges of Aristide Briand. There will probably be a direct reference to American cooperation, though this is not certain. It can be said, however, that the government is anxious to give every satisfaction to American public opinion without relinquishing French national claims to security and compensation for war losses.

Generally in foreign relations the Poincaré government desire to introduce a new era of friendship and to strengthen the links that bind France to many countries without thereby surrendering French dignity or sovereignty. Quieter methods of diplomacy, than have lately been practiced or called for, will be adopted.

In internal affairs, it is hoped to study earlier and more seriously the whole financial situation, than has yet been done, and it is even stated that the budget for next year will at once be put in hand. New military laws will be framed at an early date. Eighteen months' service is the period most favored, though this is dependent on the subsequent accords that may be concluded.

There has been a campaign in certain influential journals for a revision of the eight hour day law, but such a challenge is unlikely and Mr. Poincaré wishes to form a real union of all classes of Frenchmen and all parties considering that the situation is extremely serious.

### Widest Confidence Asked

He demands the widest confidence and a rally of France around the government which undertakes the tremendous task of restoring French prosperity. Such are the points which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands will be found in Mr. Poincaré's declaration, though some of them will be expressed in more diplomatic language. There will be a discussion in both Houses.

Paul Deschanel, the former president, is announcing that he will resume active political life in posing questions to Mr. Poincaré, and, if he fulfills his intention, the curious spectacle of two former presidents confronting each other will be seen.

As previously stated in The Christian Science Monitor, there is little doubt about the immense majority deciding for the Poincaré program. He has now a good press, though the Radicals are still doubtful and the Socialists frankly wage a campaign against him on the ground that he did not prevent the war. By Extremists he is held in particular and personal detestation, but apart from these elements there is a returning optimistic spirit of trust in Mr. Poincaré's ability to straighten out the financial and diplomatic tangle.

### IRISH BY-ELECTION UNOPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).

Gen. Sir William Hackett, P.M., K. B. E., was returned unopposed today as a member of the British House of Commons for Magherafelt, County Londonderry, Ireland, in succession to Colonel Chichester.

## CONFERENCE ADOPTS THREE OF HUGHES PROPOSALS FOR MAINTAINING OPEN DOOR IN CHINA—ONE RESOLUTION DROPPED

Plans to Set Up International Board of Reference and to End Spheres of Influence Accepted Unanimously—Fourth Proposal, Objected To by the French and Japanese, Is Not Regarded as of Great Importance

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"After the years of suffering caused by the war, the world is something better before it than preparation for war." — Vice-Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham, of the British Navy.

"The value and effectiveness of publicity has been amply proved, as was shown by the creation, in support of the Hughes plan, of a vast body of international public opinion which made the plan the one permanent effect of the Conference." — James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association of the United States.

"When I examined the then latest available figures regarding the cost of the French Army was equal to twice the sum of the deficit in the ordinary budget of the Republic." — Medin McCormick, Senator from Illinois.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office, WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.

The Washington Conference yesterday, in passing three of the four resolutions proposed by Mr. Hughes for the maintenance of the open door in China, has practically done everything for China that can be done at this time and has let it be known that such is the situation.

As it was put by the spokesman for one of the delegations yesterday, fundamentals have been stated under which everything possible will be done for China regarding things that have been done already, the maximum of opportunity will be safeguarded for the future, and China will be given a chance to maintain a sovereign government. The point was stressed, however, that all that the Conference can do is to give China an opportunity. She must have, and must maintain, her own government; no one can do that for her.

The resolutions indicate the temper of the Conference as to the needs of China, even if all that was hoped for could not be realized at this time.

### Fourth Article Unimportant

Mr. Hughes, the author of the open door resolutions, is well satisfied with the action of the Committee on the Far East in adopting the first three resolutions. Those who have opposed the fourth article, mainly the French and Japanese, are believed to have laid too much stress on its significance. As the American delegation views it, the first article contains the vital part and the third provides convenient machinery for putting it into practice. The reason that the fourth article is looked upon as comparatively unimportant is that it provides only for the parties concerned taking action. The great thing, as the American delegates see it, is that in the first and third articles, the governments are brought under the agreement. This Conference is not a Parliament, it was pointed out, and cannot settle questions by a majority vote; it is a meeting of international powers to work out agreements on policies.

Before the resolution was passed, the Japanese Ambassador made a speech in which he referred to the scope of the open door as treated in this resolution, comparing it with the original enunciation on the subject by John Hay, which he said was merely a limited rule applicable to two or three restricted matters. A new application had been developed, he asserted.

### New Policy Denied

In reply, Mr. Hughes expressed his appreciation of the acceptance of the resolution by the Japanese Ambassador, but stated that he could not permit the assumption that this was a new policy. In support of his contention he read the correspondence

on the subject between Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury and the readjustments made in accordance with the policy by various nations in 1900 and the text of Root-Takahara agreement of 1908, pointing out that in accordance with the American position there had been no such limitation as the Japanese Ambassador had referred to, but that what they had just done was to give a more precise statement than had ever been given before, but which was foreshadowed in the note of last summer.

After the three articles had been unanimously adopted, the Japanese Ambassador submitted questions regarding the practical opening of China and the making available of her great resources. In response, Mr. Sze's statement, which was made earlier in the Conference, was put before the committee for future consideration and it was decided to take up today the subject of railways. The Chinese Eastern Railway presents one of the most difficult problems before the Conference. That is due, in part, to the character of the original character and its connection with Russia, coupled with the present condition of Russia. Inter-allied control and difficulties of finance and efficiency present other difficulties. The United States has no interest other than that the railway shall be managed efficiently, as a part of commerce.

In view of the applications of this problem it was decided that it should be left to a committee of technical advisers to present a report with recommendations; D. C. Poole of the State Department being appointed to represent the United States. On the general subject of railways it is to be agreed that there shall be no discrimination against the nationals of any country and that any controversy that arises shall be referred to the Board of Reference provided for in the Hughes resolution. Ultimately the unification of Chinese railways under the Chinese control is to be hoped for.

### New Wording Asked

In regard to Article IV, Baron Shidehara said that as the chairman had very properly remarked the previous day, the idea of the open door was not a new invention; it had been adopted and confirmed in various treaties and arrangements; but it must be noted that the idea had undergone considerable changes in its application, since it had originally been initiated by Secretary Hay in 1898.

It was then limited in its scope, both as concerned its subject matter and the area of Chinese territory to which it applied; it simply provided, in substance, that none of the powers having spheres of influence or leased territories in China should interfere with treaty ports or with vested rights, or exercise any discrimination in the collection of customs duties or railroad or harbor charges. It seemed natural, therefore, that this new definition should not have any retroactive force.

According to Section IV, it appeared as if the concessions already granted by China would be subject to examination in the light of this new agreement. If that were the case, it seemed probable that this agreement would affect private parties unfairly, and Baron Shidehara would therefore like to propose that the wording of Section IV be changed.

Mr. Hughes thereupon read some of the international documents bearing upon the subject, and concluded that in the light of these reiterated state-

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ments, which could hardly be regarded as ambiguous, the chairman could not assume that the statement of fundamentals recorded in the resolution before the committee was a new statement. He rather regarded it as a more definite and precise statement of the rule that had long been admitted and to which the powers concerned had given their unqualified adherence for 20 years.

Sir Robert Borden was of the opinion that it would be well to omit the Fourth Article altogether, and it was decided in order to facilitate progress to withdraw it, with an understanding that it could be brought up later if desired.

#### Japanese Proposal

Baron Shidehara, just before adjournment raised the following question:

"The Japanese delegation understands that one of the primary objects of which the present Conference on Far Eastern Questions has in view is to promote the general welfare of the Chinese people, and, at the same time, of all nations interested in China. For the realization of that desirable end, nothing is of greater importance than the development and utilization of the unlimited natural resources of China.

"It is agreed on all sides that China is a country with immense potentialities. She is richly endowed by nature with arable soil, with mines and with raw materials of various kinds. But those natural resources are of little practical value so long as they remain undeveloped and unutilized. In order to make full use of them, it seems essential that China should open her own door to foreign capital and to foreign trade and enterprise.

"Touching on this subject, Dr. Sze, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, made an important statement at the full committee on November 16, declaring that 'China wishes to make her vast natural resources available to all people who need them.' That statement evidently represents the wisdom and foresight of China, and the Japanese delegation is confident that the principle which it enunciated will be carried out to its full extent.

#### Use of Resources Asked

"It is to be hoped that, in the application of that principle, China may be disposed to extend to foreigners, as far as possible, the opportunity of cooperation in the development and utilization of China's natural resources. Any spontaneous declaration by China of her policy in that direction will be received with much gratification by Japan and also, no doubt, by all other nations interested in China. Resolutions which have hitherto been adopted by this committee have been uniformly guided by the spirit of self-denial and self-sacrifice on the part of foreign powers in favor of China. The Japanese delegation trusts that China, on her part, will not be unwilling to formulate a policy which will prove of considerable benefit, no less to China herself than to all nations."

#### Pledge of Impartiality

Sir Auckland Geddes said that the very important question of the open door had been dealt with that morning, and from the door the avenue leading in was becoming more and more an avenue of railroads. It was to the common interests of all countries that there should be equality of treatment. The trade and commerce of all nations upon these railways, so he brought before the committee the following resolution:

"The Chinese Government declares that throughout the whole of the railways in China, it will not exercise or permit any discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or of the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or of the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transport on the Chinese railways.

"The other powers represented at this Conference take note of the above declaration and make a corresponding declaration in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise any control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

"Any question arising under this declaration may be referred by the powers concerned to the board of reference, when established, for consideration and report."

#### Shantung Issue Near

##### Chinese Government to Control Mines in Leased Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A full agreement on the operation of the mines in the Shantung leased territory was reached by the Japanese and the Chinese conferees at yesterday's session. The agreement provides that the three mines along the Shantung railroad shall be operated under a charter granted by the Chinese Government, and therefore, in effect provides for control by the Chinese Government.

Under the agreement Japanese capital is to be permitted in the mining enterprises concerned. It is stipulated, however, in the agreement that under no circumstances must Japanese capital exceed the Chinese capital employed in these mines. It is also provided that foreign capital, such as could be supplied by the international consortium, may be used.

At the conclusion of yesterday's meeting the only two questions that remained to be settled outside the Shantung railroad were the cables and wireless facilities in the leased territory. There are two cables, one from Tsingtao to Shanghai and the other

from Tsingtao to Chefoo. The Chinese delegates take the same position on these wireless and telegraph questions that they took on the mines, namely, that whether or not Japanese capital is to be permitted in the enterprises, control must be vested in the Chinese Government.

With the minor issues practically disposed of, the representatives of both governments realize that the showdown on the main issue, namely, the Shantung railroad, cannot be much longer postponed. Both parties declared yesterday that they are still awaiting instructions from their governments. They admit that the agreement on Shantung, so far arrived at, is of no value whatever unless the railroad controversy is settled, and that at the same time they understood that the American delegates are most anxious that the Shantung railroad question should be out of the way before the end of this week, as the delay is an obstacle to the formal presentation to the Conference of the nine-power Far Eastern Treaty.

"The four-power treaty will have to be judged in relation to the remaining action of the Conference," Paul S. Reinsch said yesterday, speaking before the National Popular Government League.

"The treaty is clearly understood in its limited sense and if we could be sure of ourselves, of watchfulness not to be drawn into more extensive and implied commitments, the treaty would be acceptable, as affording a temporary relaxation of political pressure in the area covered, and more particularly as displacing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance," he asserted.

"But the enthusiasm with which the treaty has been greeted by those who would like to eliminate the just and encouraging influence of America on the continent of Asia, gives us warning that in certain quarters it is expected that by joining in this agreement the United States will support, or at least condone, aggressive actions and policies of one or the other of the partners on the mainland of Asia.

"This suspicion can be counteracted only in one way—namely, by such a settlement of the questions of the continent of Asia as will make it plain that on certain definite points at least a more favorable and equitable policy will be followed, and particularly that Japan will abandon certain elements in her policy, which, if continued, will inevitably make war on the continent unavoidable.

"These essential points are the control of the Shantung railway, the abolition of spheres of interest and special privileges in China, and the actual and immediate withdrawal of Japanese military forces from China and Siberia. These are the points on which the Conference will be tested. Their disposal will indicate whether the great opportunity for American leadership in establishing sound and just conditions of international life has been utilized, or whether we are in the main to underwrite the aggressive policies of the other powers. The proposal made by the American delegation yesterday with respect to the open door will afford a very effective test as to what can be accomplished.

"I do not believe that the American people sufficiently realized that the future of democracy in eastern Asia is at stake. Free government and democracy in that region has had scant encouragement from the great powers, and most persistent obstruction from Japan. The voice of the Chinese people has made itself heard at this Conference. Yet many people still believe that it is incumbent on the powers to set up a stable government in China. The Chinese people are about to do that for themselves if they are let alone. The traditional policy has been ever to weave new meshes of a net in which all spontaneous development of popular action in China would be stifled. From that we must get away."

#### French Support Assured

##### Premier Poincaré Says Attitude Toward Peace Is Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The new French Cabinet, headed by Raymond Poincaré, who succeeded Premier Aristide Briand, has given the American Government assurance of the continuation of support by France of the work which the Washington Conference has done for the limitation of naval armaments and the settlement of Far Eastern questions.

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, made public yesterday the text of a telegram from Premier Poincaré carrying this assurance of close cooperation by his government on the lines followed by the previous ministry. Premier Poincaré's communication was sent on Monday, January 16. Mr. Hughes dispatched a reply expressing gratification over the assurance of continued cooperation.

Following is the text of Premier Poincaré's telegram: "I express to Your Excellency in the name of the French Cabinet our affectionate wishes for the great American nation and the Government of the United States. Faithfully voicing the sentiments of Parliament and the nation, we are earnestly desirous of collaborating closely with you, as did our predecessors, in the work of peace being carried on at the Washington Conference."

The Secretary of State has sent the following reply: "I am gratified by the friendly assurances contained in your telegram of the 15th instant with respect to the work of the Conference at Washington. We look forward with satisfaction to your cooperation in this effort to promote the interests of peace and we appreciate most deeply the good will you express on behalf of your government and the French people. We most cordially reciprocate these sentiments."

## BRITISH BOND ISSUE MAY PAY THE BONUS

### Republicans Consider Proceeds From Funding Foreign Debt as Basis of Compensation—Sales Tax Finds Some Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Details of the Administration's plans for financing the payment of adjusted compensation to former service men, a proposal which has been coupled with the foreign loan refunding bill, will be worked out at a second conference of Republican Senators this morning.

Decision to follow the foreign debt bill in the Senate with a soldiers' bonus measure was reached in the Republican conference yesterday, the motion being carried by a "large majority." But when it came to endorsing definite proposals for financing the payment of the bonus, which will total approximately \$4,000,000,000, the conference struck a snag.

The proposition put up to the conference involves a special sales tax to meet the bonus payments until a substantial return on the proposed sale of \$4,000,000,000 worth of British bonds to American investors is available. It is the injection of the sales tax into the financial scheme that causes the chief stumbling block in the way of a final agreement.

#### Sales Tax Urged

Senators favoring the sales tax proposal demand that such a provision be written into the bonus bill when it is reported to the Senate, and they further insist that it shall be specified in the foreign debt bill that whatever principal or interest may accrue from any liquidation of the \$11,000,000,000 foreign debt, should be applied to meeting adjusted compensation.

Aside from the sales tax plan, as a temporary measure, there are numerous other proposals for raising the necessary bonus funds, each of which has supporters in both houses. These plans include a 3-cent postage rate and a tax of 3 cents a gallon on gasoline.

Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, proposed the enactment of a sales tax as a temporary revenue producer until other funds are made available. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was said to be in accord with his views.

The New Jersey Senator declared that some definite provision should be incorporated in the bonus measure to insure funds for adjusted compensation immediately after passage. Congress could not afford to keep the service men waiting one or two years, he pointed out, for money to accrue from the proposed bond issue.

#### Opposition Minimized

"It is apparent that the proposal to meet the bonus out of the funds derived from the foreign debt, either through collections of interest or from the underwriting of the British bond issue, will receive general endorsement in both houses. Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, is in favor of it, having already introduced a bill authorizing the use of interest on the foreign debt for that purpose.

Furthermore, Mr. Simmons took occasion to say that the Democrats would not undertake to "filibuster" against the debt refunding bill. They will oppose it vigorously, he said, but will not place unwarranted obstructions in its passage. Opposition will be to the extent of placing themselves on record as opposed to giving the Secretary of the Treasury almost unlimited power over the liquidation of the loans and the failure of the Finance Committee to stipulate the rate of interest and to set a definite time for the payment of the debt.

There is strong opposition in the House of Representatives to the sales tax idea, even for the purpose of raising money for the former service men. In the Senate, the powerful farm bloc threatens to make trouble if such a proposal is coupled to the bonus measure.

#### Senator Borah Opposed

The Republican members of the Finance Committee met again, during the afternoon in an effort to iron out difficulties, and it is felt that considerable headway will be made at today's conference of the full Republican membership of the Senate.

The session yesterday was not as harmonious as Administration spokesmen made it out to be. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, left the conference abruptly before the motion was made to bring up the bonus bill. His opposition to the bonus is well known.

Senator Borah is plainly dissatisfied with the elimination from the foreign debt bill of the provision for semi-annual payments of interest. In this opposition he is joined by a strong faction who resent the action of the majority members of the Finance Committee in reversing their former position on this question.

Despite opposition that is arising against the manner of financing the bonus, only two votes were cast against the motion to bring up the bonus bill in the Senate immediately following action on the foreign debt.

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## CHICAGO DRY LEADERS DENOUNCE MOVE FOR STATE REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Dry leaders here yesterday attacked the agents who are organizing a force to go into every county to secure 210,000 signatures to put a state-wide referendum on "light wines and beer" before the voters.

It was explained by the organizers of the liquor interests, led by A. J. Cermak, alderman, who has agitated all the City Council liquor resolutions, that no question of the return of the saloon or whisky is to be raised. Dry leaders, however, declared that this movement may be identified as the one they foresaw a month ago.

At that time the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois warned dry forces that liquor interests were preparing to make a "last great effort to capture the legislative and congressional primaries in April," with the object of nullifying state and national prohibition laws and bringing back not only wine and beer, but whisky and the saloon with its train of evils.

"Shall the state Legislature amend the state prohibition law to permit the manufacture, sale and transportation of light wines and beers?" asks the first wet referendum proposal. The second asks if Congress shall do the same in regard to the national law.

"People have many things of more urgent importance which need their attention," said Arthur Burrage Farwell, president of the Chicago Law and Order League, commenting on the movement in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Farwell has been in the prohibition fight since 1873.

"Wine and beer are allowed there will be whisky in abundance," said Mr. Farwell. "That is the reason liquor interests are backing this move; if they get the 210,000 signatures, we will subject them to the same scrutiny we gave a liquor petition in 1912, when we proved that half of 23,011 signatures were forgeries. We also proved that as high as \$100 had been paid for some of the genuine signatures."

"Those who know Alderman Cermak's record as a leader of the United Societies will not follow him in this effort. In 1911 he signed a letter to the legislators declaring that the United Societies were against the following measures: before the Assembly, as being contrary to public interests:

"Limited woman suffrage; abolition of saloons within 250 feet of church or public school properties; removal of public officials who fail to enforce the law; county local option. All these measures, said Alderman Cermak, were detrimental to public welfare."

"We have a sufficient number of employees," said G. F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co., "to take care of our work without interruption, and are operating on a normal basis."

## BANKER DISCUSSES TRANSPORTATION ACT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

An effort at this time to set aside the 6 per cent rate fixed by the Transportation Act would "alienate whatever confidence remains in the future of our railroads and their securities," Jerome J. Hanauer, a New York investment banker, declared yesterday at the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into transportation rates.

Mr. Hanauer at the same time expressed his conviction that it would be impossible for the commission to fix rates which, under present conditions, would enable the railroads to receive a 6 per cent return on their property investment.

"In enacting the Transportation Act," Mr. Hanauer continued, referring to the 6 per cent clause, "Congress omitted to provide that the shippers of the country should furnish the traffic necessary to make the law effective. Contrary to the belief held by many, there is no guarantee whatever. The companies are to earn the return if they can. But if they do not, they are not even permitted, except to a limited extent, and for special purposes, to recoup themselves out of earnings in excess of the permissive rate secured in more prosperous times."

## OPEN CONFERENCE IS PLEA OF 13,878,671

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Interest in a high degree on the part of the American public in the success of the Washington Conference is disclosed by a statement published by the committee of general information

## PARLIAMENT TO MEET LATER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)

The opening of Parliament has been postponed for one week—to February 7 instead of January 21. This is considered as an indication that there will be no early general election.

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## HOUSE COMMITTEES SEEK JURISDICTION ON WATERWAY REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Representatives of three House committees—Rivers and Harbors, Foreign Affairs, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce—yesterday requested Speaker Gillett to refer the report of the International Joint Commission on the St. Lawrence waterway project to their committees. The speaker reserved decision, but said he probably would announce the award Friday.

Outcome of the project in Congress, in the opinion of both proponents and opponents of the measure, is expected to depend in a marked degree on the committee which will be given jurisdiction in the House over the question, with authority to hold hearings and to report recommendations.

The Ways and Means Committee, which was expected to seek control over the report, waived its right. Chairman Winslow and Representative Mapes (R.), Michigan, appeared at the hearing for the Commerce Committee, while Chairman Dempsey presented the argument for the Rivers and Harbors Committee and Representative Burton (R.), Ohio, for the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Chalmers (R.), Ohio, representing a "bloc" favorable to the project, asked that the report be sent "to a friendly committee." He is understood to be opposed to awarding it to the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

## MEDIATION OFFERED IN PACKING DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Word from Washington that the federal Administration would again offer its services for arbitration of the strike in the meat-packing industry was welcome to the strikers, but not to the packers, here yesterday.

"Our position right along has been that arbitration would settle the matter," said Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which called the strike in 20 cities of the middle west, December 5. "I don't see how the packers can support their claim that they are operating at normal capacity when we have 50,000 workers on strike."

"Officials of the packing firms said they are maintaining their attitude that there is no strike. Large numbers of union men have flocked back to their jobs during the last four weeks, they said.

"We have a sufficient number of employees," said G. F. Swift, vice-president of Swift & Co., "to take care of our work without interruption, and are operating on a normal basis."

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of the advisory committee to the American delegation. Up to January 15 it was estimated that the committee had received opinions in regard to the work of the Conference numbering 13,878,671. The committee received pleas for divine guidance from 10,093,845 people.

More than a million reported themselves as favorable to open sessions. Those who favored leaving extent of restrictions upon armaments to the judgment of the delegations with a general recommendation of cooperative limitation number 11,642,685, while 271,926 favor limitation with "benevolence and liberality" and 29,919 demand complete disarmament. There were 12,798 who declared against any limitation of armament, while 11,647 advised caution and 8,454 demanded an increase in naval strength.

Protests against alliances and ententes were received from 1,098,095 persons.

## AMERICA HONORS ITALY'S SACRIFICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The city is beflagged today, in honor of Gen. H. T. Allen and the American military mission. General Diaz and Mr. Gasparotto, the Minister of War, received the mission at the station, and the streets were crowded with spectators cheering the American troops.

The ceremony of presentation of the American Congressional Medal to be placed by the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, and General, Allen upon the altar of the Italian country to the memory of the Italian unknown warrior took place today in the Piazza Venezia.

"Much of the liquor," explained the Premier, "was sold to outsiders, hundreds of thousands of visitors coming into the province to enjoy a little 'liberty.' It has been estimated that 84 per cent of the liquor sold in the city of Montreal was purchased by people from other parts of the country."

From the moral as well as financial standpoint, Quebec liquor laws have proved successful, Mr. Taschereau asserts.

"No doubt," he admits, "some drunken men are to be found. They will always be found, and there are more of them in prohibition communities—New York, for example."

The Premier announced the government plans to encourage the consumption of wine, rather than to push the sale of spirits. To that end a purchasing office will be established in Paris, to buy wines directly from the producers in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. These supplies will be delivered to consumers in Quebec at little more than cost, he says.

The government's ordinary profit is 20 per cent. The liquor commission maintains 59 liquor shops, 15 storehouses and three departments for shipping. The monthly payroll is \$71,000.

## COALITION RETAINS SEAT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The by-election in the Tamworth division of Warwickshire resulted in the Coalition Unionists retaining a seat. The figures were:

Sir Percy Newson, Coalition Unionist ..... 14,732

G. H. Jones, Labor ..... 6,671

Coalition majority ..... 8,061

At the last general election Henry Wilson Fox, Coalition Unionist, was returned unopposed.

## LORD LEE TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lord Lee of Fareham will speak at a dinner to be given in his honor here next Monday night by the English-Speaking Union of the United States.

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Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Toward its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### Lighting by Clockwork

At Streatham near London, that pretty suburb where Dr. Johnson spent many days at the house of his friends, the Thrales, an experiment has lately been made that would have interested the controversialist and probably caused him to rattle his stick furiously and declare that lamps do not light themselves.

The people of Streatham nowadays take things more quietly and probably their only observation on this particular occasion was that the lamp that had just had a new coat of paint was making a curious ticking-sound, and when that they ceased to think on the matter until at dusk, without further warning, the streets leap into brilliant light. The ticking lamp-post continued its illumination until dawn, appeared, when just as mysteriously as the light had burst forth it went out: self-lighted and self-extinguished.

It is just as well that Boswell was not able to tackle the Doctor upon the subject and record in his invaluable notebook the late answers to his exasperating and in the case of the self-governing lamp endless questions.

#### Dinner by Parcel Post

Dinner by parcel post is the latest social wrinkle in New Mexico. The idea was originated by four bachelor ranchmen who live on adjoining ranches near Lake Arthur in Chaves County. The four bachelors got tired of cooking for themselves or wrestling with the problem of Chinese and Mexican cooks. So they hit upon the plan of a community dinner, every day, with Uncle Sam officiating as waiter. The meat is cooked in a restaurant at Lake Arthur and then dispatched by parcel post to the home of one of the men, where the four gather and dine together. So successful has been the plan that many other ranchmen living near town are ordering their meals served by parcel post, and it looks as if the idea would spread to all parts of the State.

#### English University Women

The Royal Commission on the two ancient English universities of Oxford and Cambridge is about, it is said, to issue a report advocating drastic reforms. But it is improbable that any change will come about to compare, in the eyes of the social historian, with those alterations in the position of women which are being recalled at the present moment in connection with the forty-second anniversary of Somerville College, the principal women's college in the University of Oxford.

Forty years ago a woman was not allowed to go out to dinner save in a carriage, on if no other vehicle was available, in a covered bath chair, provided by the college for the purpose. Ten or fifteen years later, bicycles were permitted, but not for going to lectures, and women students using them at other times were required to proceed in pairs. And there was even a time when women going to tennis were not allowed by the college authorities to walk through the streets carrying a tennis racket, but must ride in a closed cab. Tempora mutantur, even in Oxford, and these restrictions seem far away and all but incredible today.

#### Ice Caves

Several years ago a man who was wandering over the lava fields nine miles from Flagstaff, Arizona, discovered a narrow slit in the lava that appeared to lead into a lateral and much larger opening. The slit was wide enough to enable the man to squeeze his way into it. At the bottom, about 20 feet from the surface, a chamber opened on one side that was found to extend about 300 feet. The roof was high enough to enable the man to stand erect. A large bank of ice was heaped against the farther wall, although the rest of the cave was bare dry. This was in August. In the following March the cave was visited again and found to be as full of ice as it could hold. It is now a source of supply for the hot months of summer. The ice melts away as the season advances, but early in the season there is a large amount, all of which is utilized. The ice is split into large pieces, hauled to the surface with block and tackle, and carried away by the cartload. In this hollow under the ground the cold air settles in winter months, producing temperatures below the freezing point. There are times during the winter when a good deal of rain runs into the cave. This is frozen solid and as water congeals to snow, it is added to the frozen mass until the cave is completely filled with ice. There are

similar ice caves in various parts of the world. There is one in Germany where ice is formed the year around.

#### Hashimuro Togo's Schoolmates

Thanks to Wallace Irwin, the Japanese schoolboy has been a familiar type in the United States for nearly 10 years. Every college, university and professional school of importance has its Hashimuro Togo. Yet the statistics recently announced by Dr. George F. Zook of the United States Bureau of Education, would lead one to suppose that sometimes the Japanese schoolboy is really Chinese, for the sons of China at college in the United States outnumber those of Japan nearly three to one. The exact figures are 1443 Chinese students and 525 Japanese. On a basis of numbers, the Canadian schoolboy and the South American schoolboy, of whom there are respectively 1294 and 563, should be better known than they are. The broken English, alone, of the schoolboys from Russia, 290 in number, and from India, of whom there are 265, ought to recommend them at once to Mr. Irwin.

#### ALFONSO EL SABIO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Alfonso the Tenth of Spain—rather of Castile and Leon, for at that time Spain was not the complete entity of today—has been much in the thoughts and upon the lips of educated and patriotic Spaniards of late. To an extent he is always there; probably there is no king in Spanish history whose name and work are more often remembered than those of Alfonso the Tenth. It is much to say when it is remembered that he lived more than 600 years ago, the end of his reign being in 1284.

Inspect one of those places in Spain where avenues of worn-out statuary in soft stone represent the Spanish kings. They have some of them at Toledo, others in the broad avenue leading from the main entrance to the Retiro, or Parque de Madrid. You will find the well-informed curious generally giving most attention to the silent statue of Charles the Fifth and Alfonso the Tenth, two very different kinds of persons. There is something in common between them on the intellectual and literary side, but still for all that they are just as different as two kings can be. There was Charles the masterful, the shrewd, the commanding, the man for imperial exercise and domination, and there was Alfonso who was absolutely none of these things, though for his own misfortune and that of his people, he often felt convinced that he was.

This was Alfonso El Sabio—the "Learned" or the "Wise." Spain has been celebrating his seven hundredth anniversary—that is why much prominence was given him of late. The anniversary called for a special meeting of the Royal Spanish Academy with, of course, the attendance of the King and Queen, and a great speech from the President, Don Antonio Maura. Don Antonio had indeed a subject answering to his heart's desire. Here was an ancient king of Spain who is accounted to have written not fewer than 400 poems, simple verses, but with a charm of their own.

When the "Sabio" is translated as "wise," as occasionally it is, the word applies to the knowledge and scholarship of Alfonso, for in his kingship he was one of the unwise rulers who ever sat on a European throne. In the sphere of thought and culture he was great; had he not been king he might by virtue of his abilities have achieved an enduring place in history. He might even have been appraised more highly than now, for everything kingly that he attempted was either foolishly conceived or foolishly conducted, or both, and was an utter failure.

Two things attracted Alfonso equally, the stars of the heavens and the thrones of earth. He was one of the cleverest of the early astronomers, and his work and his encouragement of observation and deduction were valuable. Under his auspices the Almagest, Ptolemy's Roman, and Visigothic codes that were in force in Spain in olden times. He wrote, or caused to be written according to his instructions, the "Cronica General," which was not only the first history of Spain but the first work of any appreciable character written in the Castilian. Up to his time there was no dominant tongue in the peninsula. His book in the Castilian language gave a strong lead which was never lost.

Unfortunately, however, the glitter of thrones had a claim for him as well as the sparkle of the stars and the encensing radiance of literary achievement. That was where Alfonso fell. He had a scheme for becoming the ruler of Gascony, and had the assistance of several French barons in laying siege to Bayonne, but he backed out without much credit to himself, and surrendered his rights to the English king, Henry the Third. Next he turned his attention to Germany and set up a claim to be emperor thereof, and for a long period spent vast sums of money upon his candidature. He was twice crowned over by the electors. His supreme discomfiture came on the second occasion when Rudolph of Hapsburg was chosen, Alfonso having only one vote. The Pope put the finishing touch to humiliation by excommunicating his supporters! A question of his succession led to family difficulties which became both national and international. France declared war against Castile, and his own son Sancho—the second son and declared the heir—started a civil war against him.

#### ON "THE STONE" IN LONDON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Away in the north of London is a vast area known to the officials as the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and to those whom John Leech described as the "mobility" as "The Stone." For five days of the working week it echoes to the cries of cattle drovers and cattle salesmen; on the sixth day not a beast is to be seen, and their vacant pens are given over to countless thousands of odds and ends of every description exposed for sale, from pins to pianos, chessmen to cheese, mirrors to motor cars.

All roads lead to "The Stone," which is situated just off Caledonian Road, on Friday morning. About 10 o'clock the vendors are arriving, fixing up their flimsy booths or spreading

attracts the eye of a bargain hunter. "How much?" he says. (Words are not wasted on "The Stone.") "Two pounds," is the answer in a tone which betrays the certain hope of getting the money some day. The volume is a huge scrap-book, and as it is hastily turned over you get a glimpse of colored caricatures which may be those of Gilray or Rawlandson, newspaper illustrations of great events, autograph letters, theater programs, Japanese prints, and excellent steel engravings. "Two pounds" is readily paid by a purchaser who knows a good thing when he sees it.

If you have lost a piece from one of your favorite chessmen, ten to one you will be able to replace it on "The Stone"; if the stopper of a cruet bottle is missing, you may replace it there; or match a candlestick, a salt-cellar, a bit of carved oak, or even the metal handle of a biscuit jar. Some of the goods have a pathetic interest. Little "Charlotte Perkins," when she worked that sample a hundred years ago, never imagined that one day it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Good-humored bargaining goes on all day

ing their goods out on the bare pavement. It is winter time, and the wind whistles shrilly through the market, so that fires, for the most part made in old buckets with perforated sides, are essential, and where fires are not, convenient foot warmers, such as were used in old-fashioned railway trains, are brought into use. Hard on the heels of the vendors come the buyers, bargain hunters every one at this hour of the day.

What do they hope to buy? Name any thousand articles out of a store catalogue, and it is not too much to say that 999 are to be found on "The Stone" any Friday morning. That man is unbending a suite of furniture and a couple of pianos; that other one is stacked with sheets of leather. Walk about among the pavement shops and you will find your heart's desire, if you have time and patience enough.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

What do they hope to buy?

You could furnish your house, if so disposed, for bedsteads (a trifle rusty), beds, sheets, carpets, knives and forks, in fact every domestic implement is on sale here. Does your fancy run to "hore-brasses," those pieces of ornamental metal which are placed on a horse's forehead or strung down his martingale?—they are yours, but at a price three times that before the war. Baxter prints also; a pair of Canadian snowshoes lie side by side with a collection of paleolithic arrowheads; the portraits modeled in wax look out on to a wilderness of rusty nuts and bolts which seem as though they never would turn one on the other; and far from the depths of a battered trunk which from its labels has crossed the Atlantic many times come odd pieces of china, which may be Sevres or Worcester, or may be not.

A cardboard-bound volume made up of brown paper as big as a newspaper

would lie on "The Stone," the subject of chattering between seller and would-be buyer who knows its worth. And what memory of jolly rides in a dogcart along country roads are stirred by that huge "gingham," stuffed into an empty 4.9 shell!

Good-humored bargaining goes on all day over every class of goods, from a really useful chair to a scrap of old iron or rubber tubing which would become the buyers' bargain hunters every one at this hour of the day.

"You ain't got no diamonds to ornament the heels, missis?" asks a facetious buyer handling a pair of boots. "Not ter dye," answers "Missis." "Thersday's me diamond day, dahn in 'Atton Gardens, or the Kerbertone. I give 'em away then."

Another dealer with a choice assortment of old silver—some really good—proclaims himself to be "starving." "Garn," says an audacious onlooker, who has just paid as much as it is worth for an old saltcellar. "Didn't I paint yer coat of arms on the post of yer bed last week?"

The striking feature about the majority of the articles on sale is their apparent utter worthlessness. By what devious roads these goods have traveled from north, south, east and west, until they congregate on "The Stone," no man can say. But it speaks of abounding optimism in the vendors that week in and week out they should bring the odd things by van, trunk, or perambulator to the market—such things as the housewife would "cast as rubbish to the road" without a moment's compunction. But they are bought and they are sold, or why should chattering on "The Stone" continue?

As the day wears on the bargain-hunters depart, and their place is taken by buyers of a more genuine class, who come seeking food, clothing, and other necessities of life which they know are to be had cheaper than in the shops outside. Those fitches of golden-brown bacon have been cut into pieces and rashers, and are vanishing at an amazing rate; and the heaps of oranges, apples, kippers, and vegetables are getting lower with every tick of the clock. That part where women's clothing and drapery are for sale is facetiously known as the "Hide Market," and here there is such a scramble for old hats, feathers, frocks—old-fashioned every one, but still wearable—such a scramble as reminds one of a fashionable bargain sale. The purchasers know the value to the turn of a farthing, and if the returns are quick the profits are small.

And so the day wears on. The wintry sun like a ball of fire sinks

#### IN SEARCH OF AN APPLE TREE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When Elliot takes the family to ride we go in a most conventional and proper fashion, 25 miles an hour on the best road he can find, from a given point to a given point. It is our object to arrive, and to arrive securely and serenely. It is like the examples in the old arithmetic brought up to date. If a car can go 13 miles on one gallon of gasoline, how many miles can a car go on 10 gallons? Or, if the average speed of a car is 20 miles an hour, how long will it take to go to Larch Pond and back? Elliot knows the answers to both these problems. He is infallible. Unless the unexpected happens. And when Elliot drives, the unexpected never does happen.

Now when I take the family out for an airing, the adventures seem to be waiting just around the corner. The desire to go for a drive overtakes me in the very middle of a Chopin étude, half way through the supper dishes, on the landing of the stairs, house-cleaning in the attic. According to my ideas the time to go to ride cannot be foreseen—it must be seized or it is gone. So the family have learned that unless they wish to depend for their rides upon Elliot's infrequent week-ends at home, they must learn to drop everything and take the risk of me.

It is easy to see that when I take the family to drive the unexpected always does happen. And unexpected things can be so delightful! There was the adventure of the lady with the garden. It started out with an apple tree. I had read in a book about a wonderful apple tree, "a tree with the sinews of an oak, the spread of an elm, and blossoms the size of wild roses." The picture had laid the back of my thoughts for months, when suddenly the world awoke to a May morning of warmth and fragrance, and I knew the day had come. We went in search of the apple tree.

Now Elliot never starts on an unfamiliar road without consulting the "Blue Book." He doesn't ask his friends because they never agree. But the "Blue Book" cannot be disputed. Therefore the person on the back seat has to lead him all the way, and progress from "four on left" to "bear right with the railroad track at the crossing." I often think that Elliot must have ears like a donkey. He seems to be able to keep one ear pricked for the crossing whistle and catch directions from the rear seat with the other. No, indeed, Elliot would not have found himself, as did we, in the state of "I don't know where we're going, but we're on our way." I was obliged to confess that I didn't know whose place the apple tree was on, or even in what direction it lay. And I wasn't certain that we had even come to the right town. So I decided to ask. There is a great deal of choice when it comes to asking one's way. Elliot asks a policeman. I never do. Policemen do not figure in my adventures at all. Something decided me to draw up by a dooryard where knelt a lady with her trowel.

"Can you tell me?" I began, starting toward her, when suddenly I saw that she was weeding in a bed of fritillaries, those rare, lovely, delicate things that droop their frail, shy heads in shady places. I forgot completely what I had come to ask. Instead, I plumped down on my knees beside her and we began to talk as if I had been her friend all my life. She had lived in that house always and her mother and her grandmother had lived there before her. And all of them had loved the garden. She picked up her trowel and we went about from bed to bed, while she told me about her treasures. The tulip bulbs her grandfather had brought from Holland. The yellow carnations she grew from a root from Hawthorne's garden at the O'd Manse. And as she talked, she wielded the trowel with a sharp thrust here and there, saying, "You must have a bit of this," or, "My grandmother called these 'pin-cushion flowers,' wouldn't you like a few?"

She went into the shed for a basket, and it was heaped with treasures when the honking of an automobile horn, persistent, ear-piercing, brought me to startled realization of my waiting and idly fate. Before I could leave, my new friend recklessly dug up a whole clump of her fritillaries and crowded them into my over-flowing basket.

"Come again," she called. "Oh, do! Very soon!" As I slipped under the wheel and turned the car into the road, "Well!" chorused the family in one breath.

I nearly ran into a hitching post! Could some one give me a bit of advice upon how to behave with proper dignity under the circumstances? I had forgotten to ask about the apple tree!

#### Arts and Crafts in Sydney

Excellent work is being done in the various states by the societies of arts and crafts, and the New South Wales Society gave many proofs of progress at its annual exhibition in the Art Gallery of the Education Department in Sydney. A feature of the exhibition was the loan collection of metal work, consisting of 100 valuable examples of bronze, brass, copper and pewter, sent in by members and friends of the society.

The trustees of the National Gallery, following out their plan of encouraging Australian art, have purchased a number of exhibits, such as a fish design panel in pyrography, hand-beaten silver saltcellars, and a belt buckle in copper and silver, set with turquoise and moonstones.

Members of the society, breaking away from old world models, are introducing Australian designs with praiseworthy results, especially in the display of handsome and hand-decorated pottery. The most successful designs are those which include Australian lizards, nut and gum leaves, hydrangeas, pittosporum revolutum,

#### WHERE FRANKLIN SET TYPE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a church of St. Bartholomew the Great in New York, and a church of St. Bartholomew the Great in West Smithfield, London. The parishioners of the London church are placing a lectern there as a thank offering for the preservation of the fabric during the air raids; and the parishioners of the New York church are sending Bibles to be used thereon.

The Bibles will be another link between the old country and the new, of which St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, already has a notable example. The priory of St. Bartholomew, as it was called, was founded in 1123, by Rahere, a witty gentleman of the Court, in fulfillment of a vow made in a dream while on a pilgrimage to Rome. On its surrender to Henry VIII encroachment and demolition assailed it on every side. The choir, the transepts, and one bay of the nave were reserved as a parish church; the remainder of the priory was either demolished or put to most ignoble use. The north transept, for instance, was occupied by a blacksmith's forge, and remained there until 40 years ago, and the smoke that blackened the walls to a much later date. The south triforium was occupied by a Nonconformist meeting-house and school, and it was the habit of the schoolboys to drop their pencils on the heads of the worshippers in the church beneath. One part of the cloister was used as a stable, and another as a storehouse for wood.

When Sir Richard bought the priory at the Dissolution, he turned the Lady Chapel into a residence for himself. In the eighteenth century it became a printing office owned by Samuel Palmer, and here, in what had been the Lady Chapel, Benjamin Franklin was employed during his first visit to England.

"At Palmer's," he says, "I was employed in composing for the second edition of Wollaston's 'Religion of Nature.' Some of his reasonings not appearing to me well founded, I wrote a little metaphysical piece in which I made remarks on them. It was entitled, 'A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain.'"

In after years the printing office in the Lady Chapel gave way to a fringe factory, a great iron beam from it projecting into the church, but thanks to the reverent restoration the Lady Chapel is now itself again.

#### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

#### Shall Fear or Ignorance Rule?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
Our "war to end war" was officially concluded but a few weeks ago.

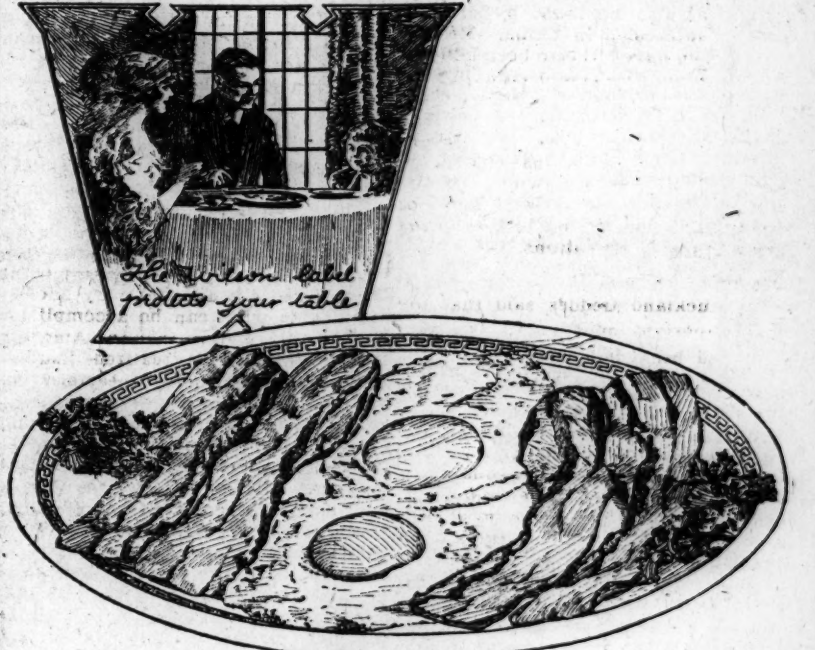
Our President has gathered representatives of the world's leading nations at Washington in an effort to get general consent to submit such international differences as surely will arise to settlement by reason and justice rather than by brute force. Such differences may then remain settled; whereas force always unsettles and shrieks for "revenge."

Some good result—an agreement between leading great powers "to communicate with one another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies"—is in sight.

Now come certain politicians—posing as ultra-patriotic, and really seeking personal prominence—and try to throw a monkey wrench into the works and wreck the new international machine before it can get well started. They seek to place responsibility on our much-abused, long-suffering George Washington, using his phrase "entangling alliances" to characterize this newly proposed method of disentangling for the world's century-old entanglements. Washington was a forward-looking man and what he would oppose, were he living today, is the militaristic craze which curses misled mankind. Standing armies, said he, are "specially dangerous to republican liberties."

Do not let your readers, because of fear or ignorance, be imposed on by any well-named "irreconcilables." Conciliation is what all nations need, and must have, or civilization is wrecked.

(Signed) EDWARD BERWICK,  
Pacific Grove, California, January 9, 1922.



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## PLEA IN BEHALF OF MEAT PRODUCERS

### New Zealand Government Asks British Preference for Dominion Food Supplies as Opposed to the Foreign Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Activities of the American Meat Trust are watched with suspicion by the New Zealand Government, which is apprehensive that the trust may secure control of the retail meat trade in Britain. Incidental to the meat situation is the refusal of the government to grant a meat export license to Armour and Company (Australasia) Limited, unless on the dominion's terms.

In connection with the Armour dispute it will be remembered that this firm bought about 300,000 carcasses in New Zealand for export but were unable to obtain a customs permit to export unless it agreed to fall in with government desires. The House of Representatives approved of the government's action. The Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, has now promised to submit the whole question again to his Cabinet.

#### Combination Possible

Speaking in the House of Representatives recently, the Prime Minister expressed concern lest the business of Vestey Bros., the sole competitor of the Meat Trust, should fall into the hands of the combine. If that happened the trust would practically have control of the whole meat trade of Britain. Did members of the House realize, he asked, that what the trust could do to the producers of New Zealand, if it obtained a footing in the Dominion, would be very little compared with what it could do if it secured control of the retail trade in Great Britain? The trust was trying to control the retail meat trade there and its influence, which was much more than the people of New Zealand imagined, undoubtedly was growing.

The Prime Minister believes that the outlook for the producers of New Zealand under trust control will not be good and the farmers should become very diligent and eager to protect their own business. Mr. Massey urged the advisability of setting up a special board to look after the marketing of New Zealand products. This board would consist mostly of producers, with one or two representatives of the government, and perhaps one or two business men, if thought necessary, by the producers. This board would look after the handling of produce in New Zealand and appoint a thoroughly good man to push dominion interests in England, and report from day to day the actual position. Such a step had already been taken with excellent results by the dairy producers of the Dominion.

Replying to a proposal that New Zealand should establish retail meat shops in England, the Prime Minister said that he had investigated that plan and had found that there were great difficulties in the way. They would have to face the competition of large firms controlling thousands of shops, and this would require a great organization. If the farmers should proceed with the scheme for sending a representative to safeguard their interests, the government would be prepared to assist.

#### Quid Pro Quo Sought

As the discussion of the marketing of New Zealand's meat came up in the Dominion Parliament at the same time as the new tariff, which strengthens the preference to Britain, it was natural that the Prime Minister should be asked to represent to the British Government the position in which New Zealand's meat trade had been placed by the competition of South American and other non-British countries.

Mr. Massey held out little hope that the British Parliament would impose anything in a shape of a tax on foodstuffs. Members would recollect what had happened to Joseph Chamberlain when he proposed that a tax should be placed upon breadstuffs produced outside the British Empire. He (Mr. Massey) had taken up the question at length with the British Government two years ago. He did not know whether the feeling was as strong now as it was then, but he thought that there was very little chance of anything in the nature of a preferential duty. Something might be done, however, in the way of a special arrangement between the British and the New Zealand governments with relation to shipping freights, and it might be possible in this way to arrange reduced freights on New Zealand meat.

Replying to a question in the House, the Prime Minister declared that the American meat trust was operating in the products of the Empire and had bought meat in New Zealand for sale in the United Kingdom. Something might be done at the next imperial conference, and if he went to London again he would raise the question and have it discussed.

Speaking outside Parliament, as Dominion president of the Farmers Union, W. J. Polson declared that while the government was worrying about the shipment of meat by Armour & Co., they were not concerning themselves about the actual ownership of freezing works in New Zealand by the trusts. Armour & Co. should be allowed to get rid of the meat they had already bought and the government should pass legislation to prevent the ownership of freezing works by foreign trusts without the full consent of the government. It was no use, said Mr. Polson, trying to build up a cooperative system of sending New Zealand meat to Britain and marketing it to the retailer instead of through middlemen. If at the same time the bulk of the New Zealand freezing works were in trust hands, Mr. Polson asserted that powerful organizations were making hundreds

of thousands of pounds out of New Zealand products in London.

"Trusts have practically the monopoly of the world's beef market, and the butchers in England have to go to them because they are also dependent upon them for mutton. The result is that the trusts pay New Zealand producers what they like and then sell at their own price." As backing up this statement the farmers' president said that recently New Zealand ewe and wether mutton was bringing in England 5d. to 5½d. a pound, yet it was never retailed at less than 1s. a pound, and the English butchers complained that their profit was only 2d. per pound.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the distinguished representative of New Zealand, did not mince words on his return to New Zealand recently. He said that he blamed the American trust for the serious position of New Zealand meat on the English market. When it became known that Vestey Brothers were sending Australian and New Zealand meat overseas, the meat trust flooded the market with meat from the Argentine at cut prices.

Sir Thomas explained that the meat trust had large financial resources and could buy with very little opposition, except from Vestey. If Vestey and the trust combined, the amalgamation would be able to do pretty well what it liked with the market. At present there were developments taking place which, unless something remedial was done, would place New Zealand at the mercy of the combine.

Two proposals had been mentioned for dealing with the situation, explained Sir Thomas Mackenzie. One was that the government should assist New Zealand companies financially, so that the latter would be able to purchase meat up to a reasonable figure or to make advances to farmers who wished to ship their own meat. The other plan was that of a British preferential tariff. He regretted the fact that such a step was unlikely. Britain should remember, however, that in the event of war, it would not be in her interests to be dependent for her meat supplies on a foreign country like South America, which was not too sympathetic toward her during the late conflict.

#### Situation in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—"The producers of Australia must remember that they are confronted by the organized opposition of what is perhaps the most powerful combine in the world," said the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, in the House of Representatives recently. He was referring to the operations of the American meat trust in the English market.

Following receipt of a circular sent to members of Parliament by the pastoralists, seeking assistance in view of inevitable disaster unless steps were taken to overcome the position caused by the unprecedented accumulation of meat in Great Britain, Mr. Lister, of Victoria, asked the Prime Minister if he would consider the formation of a meat pool to allay the fears of those in the industry.

Mr. Hughes said that, while in England recently, he had made strong representations to the British Government in regard to the Australian meat position. He had asked the British Government to draw its navy and army supplies from Australia and to frame a preference policy which would give the dominions a real preference over competitors in the Argentine and elsewhere. While Britain was most sympathetic there were difficulties in the way, including a great carry-over of meat, widespread unemployment, and a falling market. The United States was only one-fourth the distance that Australia was from London, and the Argentine was also in a more favorable position than the Commonwealth.

#### Meat Pool Impracticable

"No consideration has been given to any suggestion for creating a meat pool," continued Mr. Hughes. "A very careful examination will, I think, show the impossibility of dealing with this question in such a way. There is the element of time and the carry-over meat which has to be consumed. Then we must endeavor to fight this opposition in a businesslike way. When I put forward a proposition, I am told that the producers can attend to the matter themselves, but they have not done so. It is no use fighting the national trust in any halfhearted way. The trust has great hold upon England, and Mr. Jowett (the representative of pastoral interests and a member of the House) knows what a hold they have over the distributing as well as the other branches of the trade. If a meat pool is shown to be possible, I will support it heartily."

The Prime Minister later told a deputation representing the meat industry in all the states that he had sent a cable message to the British Government emphasizing the conditions in the industry. He had proposed to Winston Churchill, in whose department the matter lay, that if the British Government would give a freight subsidy to the industry of a farthing a pound, the Commonwealth would find a similar amount, and the shipowners would be expected to do likewise.

In its representations, which were made before the December drop in freights, the deputation asked for three things: preferential treatment by the imperial government for the meat and foodstuffs of the dominions; definite participation of Australia and other dominions in the contracts for the imperial navy and army; and public institutions in Britain, and a definite reduction in overseas freights. The first step, and the most important and fundamental one, in the opinion of Mr. Jowett, one of the spokesmen, was that the Commonwealth should reduce the present excessive refrigerated freight rates on its own vessels.

Business on Right Basis Sought

Having answered the three issues as outlined above, Mr. Hughes pointed out that the Commonwealth Line must be run on a business basis and must

not be the cat's paw of circumstances. Spasmodic efforts to create markets were not effective.

"It must be realized at once," said the Prime Minister, "that there can be no chance whatever of capturing the organized markets of the United Kingdom unless you are prepared to organize yourselves and speak with one mouthpiece. If the British Government did give you the benefit of a half-penny or a penny a pound, the meat trust could still drive you out. What you need is systematic control and one central agency in England which can speak for Australia in England, in the markets of Britain, our best overseas markets. Politics ought not to enter into this; it ought to be a national matter."

Australian pastoralists have arranged with Mr. Jowett, who will be visiting the United Kingdom and America shortly, to investigate the whole position and see what can be done. As yet there has been no suggestion for cooperation between Australia and New Zealand. It is true that their products are rivals on the London markets, but as against the meat trust their advantage might be to combine for retail marketing purposes.

## INQUIRY ORDERED IN ALEXANDRIA

### Government Commission Is Appointed to Look Into Charge of Gross Maladministration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Since its institution in 1890 the Alexandria municipality's history has not been the happiest. Founded by Lord Cromer as a practical step in the most enlightened town in Egypt toward self-government, the results of the experiment from that point of view are by no means conclusive.

Alexandria is, with the exception perhaps of Port Said, Suez and Ismailia, by far the most Europeanized town in Egypt, and on this account the European interests are strongly represented in the municipal council. Unfortunately there appear to have been many international jealousies among the city's cosmopolitan population, and these have not tended to evolve a harmonious, disinterested policy among the councilors.

Further, the municipality's staff, recruited from the town, is very mixed and comprises elements which evidently necessitate very strict supervision. Thus such flagrant irregularities were brought to light in 1903 and again some three years later that, through pressure in the press, the municipality had to apply to the government for special commissions of inquiry, and two director-generals had to resign. Although the government took great pains to insure that similar laxity should not recur, complaints of inefficiency and slack administration of the city's affairs have been many, and these appear to have been in many cases well founded.

#### Government Takes a Hand

Matters appeared to have come to a head a few months ago when serious charges of irregularities in the Scavenging Department were made. The finding of a local committee of councilors appointed to inquire into the municipality's affairs was so unsatisfactory as a whole that the government has been asked to appoint a special commission to examine the position radically, so that a clean administration may become possible.

While there is no doubt that the government commissioners will do their utmost, as did former commissions, to assure this end, it appears unlikely that any permanent improvement in local government can be expected until the moral tone of the city as a whole has risen considerably. The Lentine unfortunates has not generally a high reputation for honesty, and a seaport in the Orient is an amazing medley of nationalities and classes. This cosmopolitan character of Alexandria is frequently advanced as an excuse for its moral bankruptcy.

The fact is, however, that in spite of the excellent education facilities offered by many schools in the city, ethical training is so sadly deficient in most institutions that the young generation enters business with insufficient moral stimulus to improve a commercial code which adjudges a man merely stupid or careless when flagrant dishonesty is exposed. It is true that, mostly through the introduction of games, the schoolboys of today experience a healthier atmosphere, but the essentiality of straight dealing is generally insufficiently impressed upon them, as every one who has been connected with the business world will bear out. The result is that, although Egypt may not appear superficially "the land of hucksters," this ill-savoring reputation has not yet been undermined, and radically the official and business life of Alexandria, and of Egypt for that matter, is still unsatisfactory.

#### Strict Control Now Necessary

Disclosures like those at the municipality and the frequent suspension of government officials by councils of discipline should turn public attention to this unhealthy state, rather than to certain individuals who happen to be implicated; but so far the moral sense of the mass is insufficiently developed to welcome an intimate self-examination as regards its own deficiencies.

At the present stage strict control by reliable officials is very necessary, but little ethical progress can be experienced until the fear of detection as a deterrent gives place to a practical comprehension of the "golden rule." Were the sound common sense of that rule better appreciated by those directing schools, colleges, and business and public offices, a campaign could be successfully inaugurated which would sweep with a flood of clean thinking the Augean stables of their age-long accumulation of bad habits. Then the constant recurrence of such scandals would cease.

## CHANNEL TUNNEL IS AGAIN PROJECTED

### Unemployment Problem Brings to the Fore the Century-Old Proposal for Link Between England and France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—That greatest of all engineering projects proposed or accomplished, the Channel Tunnel, has once again been very much on the tapis.

The reasons for the present resuscitation of the scheme, which was necessarily moribund during the war, are the entente cordiale with France, the unprecedented unemployment, and the pressing need for improved trade facilities. The estimated cost of the undertaking in 1856 was £6,800,000, and today the amount has increased to £32,000,000.

The original idea for linking up Great Britain with the mainland of Europe goes back to the very early days of the nineteenth century, for it was in 1802 that a French engineer named Mathieu laid before the great Napoleon Bonaparte, who was then Consul, plans for the construction of the Channel Tunnel. The far-seeing Emperor of the French was strongly in favor of the project. An interesting point in Mr. Mathieu's plan was a scheme to obtain ventilation and lighting for the tunnel by means of a shaft to the surface of the sea half-way in its length. For this purpose it was proposed to utilize the Varne Sandbank, which lies only 50 feet deep. This bank was to be raised until it topped the surface and so obtain the desired air and light.

Fresh trouble arising at this time between France and England terminated further negotiations on the subject, which was not seriously revived until 1856, when a further scheme was launched by another Frenchman, Thomé de Gamond. The plan was taken up in earnest on both sides of the channel, on the English side of which Sir John Hawkshaw made borings which showed that the cutting of the tunnel was technically practical. This success led eventually, in 1873, to the promotion of a Channel Company. Things then went ahead, and a French company was formed on the acceptance of the plan by the French Parliament. A shaft was sunk on the European side at Sangatte, and matters looked very promising when, in spite of the strong backing of the great Mr. Gladstone, the English Parliament scrapped the scheme and the invasion scare stalked abroad; and such was the effect of the threat of possible military disadvantages that, to all intents and purposes, the matter was definitely in abeyance until 1914.

The intervening years saw many spasmodic attempts to obtain official British sanction to carry out the plan, but all in vain.

#### Tunnel Would Have Helped in War

The war demonstrated that, so far from the tunnel militating against the British, it would have been of incalculable value to the Allies in their campaign against the central empires, and would have gone far in shortening the war, thus paying for the cost of construction many times over. It is easy to be wise after the event, but it certainly appears somewhat ironical that the military experts who so soundly condemned the scheme on strategic grounds should have been wrong to such an extent that the very reverse of that which they prognosticated should prove to be the case.

It is now hoped to raise the question in the House of Commons next session and to put the project to the vote. In this way a definite decision will at last be obtained. It is felt in many quarters that the opposition to the tunnel is mainly due to conservative prejudice, and that when and if the

project becomes an accomplished fact the critics will wonder how the two countries ever got on without the connecting link, and how they could ever have seriously opposed a great and much-needed undertaking.

During the long stretch of years when the scheme has been exhaustively discussed from every point of view, it was always the strategic aspect which won the day, and such well-qualified service men as Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle expressed adverse views. The opinion of the former has probably had more to do with the long postponement—for the tunnel must surely be built in the end—than anything else, and the prestige arising from the rapid success of the operations in Egypt in 1882 greatly enhanced the value of his opinion. As an instance of his great reputation it may be mentioned that before he was raised to the peerage he was Sir Garnet Wolseley, and a phrase, "It's all Sir Garnet," much current at the time, meant that "it's quite all right!" Included in his memorandum condemning the Channel Tunnel, occurred the passage:

#### Thought of Sea, rise Attack

"The seizing of the tunnel by a coup de main is, in my opinion, a very simple operation provided it be done without any previous warning or intimation whatever. My contention is that, were a tunnel made, England as a nation could be destroyed without any warning whatever, when Europe was in a condition of profound peace. The whole plan of successful attack is based upon the assumption of its being carried out during a time of profound peace between England and France and whilst we were enjoying life in the security and unsuspecting of a fool's paradise."

Among those opposed to the tunnel on strategic grounds were Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, Gen. Sir John Adye, and Gen. Sir William Butler, but as stated, it was Lord Wolseley who was responsible for the nonfulfillment of the great operation. Among other memoranda on the subject this soldier wrote: "Depend upon it that the character of our island was only granted to her so long as the guardian belt with which she was girdled remained unbroken. Let her with her own willful hands drive a rift through it, and who shall hear her cries and pity her, when she falls captive to the stranger?"

In the face of these opinions of possible overwhelming national disaster, enunciated by a great and popular soldier, it is a matter for small wonder that the hand of the enthusiast was stayed and the project abandoned.

Since Lord Wolseley pronounced his opinion, however, matters have undergone a profound change, and the advent of aeroplanes and airships have caused the shores of Britain no longer to be inviolate. The political situation, too, has undergone such a metamorphosis that an invasion of England by France is no longer considered within the range of practical politics.

#### DR. NANSSEN IN WARSAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland—Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the High Commissioner for Relief Work in Russia, has arrived in Warsaw, and conferred with the government regarding the question of evacuation from Russia. It is probable that he will also meet representatives of the Jewish emigration organizations in order to discuss with them matters affecting the emigration from Soviet Russia.

#### NATIONAL FOREST TREES Felled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington—In the last calendar year timber was cut from the Washington national forest, which is one federal forest in this State, to the amount of 21,725,000 board feet, by companies that had purchased timber tracts. For this \$35,328 was paid. Of this money one-quarter went to the county road and school fund, 10 per cent to the State for roads, and 65 per cent for forest maintenance.

## TREATY BACKED BY IRISH SENTIMENT

### Great Majority of People in the Country Had Already Effectually "Ratified" Agreement by Reason of Moral Support

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Whatever decision the Dail might eventually take with reference to the treaty, there was never any doubt about its ratification by the country. The party that has mattered most after the National Parliament was the "Irish Republican Army," and its position, as defined in its official organ, "An t-Oglach," was interesting. First and foremost it demanded from the army a discipline not to be "impaired by political happenings." The army has been the servant of the people, it said, and would "obey the national will expressed by the chosen representatives of the people." Whatever that decision was to be the army would accept it in the true spirit of disciplined soldiers. It would not shrink from any risks it might be called upon to face, and personal views and feelings were not to interfere with its loyalty to the nation.

This organ defined obedience to superior authorities as one of the first virtues of the soldier, and one of the sources of strength of the military organization. The officers and men of the army have been looked for to disciplined obedience in the spirit which has been called the "volunteer spirit." It maintained that the strength of the I. R. A. had lain in its having acted "as an organized and disciplined whole, under a single authority, in support of the national will, constitutionally expressed," and that it would continue to "act as such." "An t-Oglach" concluded by saying that the Irish army would never "be a menace to the people of Ireland, but a defender of the rights and liberties of the whole nation. No political influences, no personal differences, between officers or men 'would be allowed now, any more than in the past, to impair its discipline or efficiency.'"

From this definite assurance emanating from such an authoritative source, timid folk in the north and elsewhere who heretofore doubted the bona fides of this army were expected to take comfort.

#### Wonderful Victory for Ireland

Another extremist publication entitled the "Gaelt," having pointed out what it considered to be defects in the treaty, pronounced it to be a "great and wonderful victory for Ireland." It deplored the lack of unanimity among the leaders, but said there would be no "sordid split" and that "Irish Ireland" could "not afford to lose the Valera, Arthur Griffith, Cathal Brugha, Michael Collins, or Austin Stack. The infant Free State, it continued, would need all their wise counsel and firm resolve "to keep it on the direct road to 'Irish Ireland.'"

Lord Carson, speaking during the debate on the treaty in the House of Lords either inadvertently or otherwise misrepresented the "Irish Republican Army." Taunting the government, he said, "You have given these people the power to have an army and to pay for it out of the taxes they collect. . . . What do they want an army for unless it is to invade us?" Mr. Lloyd George had already explained why an army was considered to be necessary to every country even where no aggression was contemplated.

#### Sinn Fein Friendly

All the world has recognized that Sinn Fein leaders have always expressed friendship to all their fellow countrymen, including Ulster, and it

has been repeatedly asserted by the Irish Republican Army authorities that their army was raised for protection and not for the purpose of civil war. On the contrary, it has been recalled, when Sir Edward Carson raised his army in 1911 to 1914 he boasted that one of its purposes was civil war, and talked of marching from Belfast to Cork if necessary. The other purpose was, of course, rebelliously to oppose the laws of Britain, to which he professed loyalty. He has been quite conscious that it was his action that created the necessity to form the Irish volunteer force in Southern Ireland.

Addressing the ladies' grand council of the Primrose League in London on May 22, 1914, Sir Edward Carson had said, "I am not sorry for the armed drilling of those who are opposed to me in Ireland. I certainly have no right to complain of it; I started that with my own friends. I was told at the time that I was looking for revolution, two and a half or three years ahead. I was very glad. I did not mind that. We are quite ready, and we mean to go on and be more ready." Surely Lord Carson, it is the general opinion, should be the last to complain that what he was looking for did come.

## RUSSIAN PROFESSORS' CONGRESS AT PRAGUE

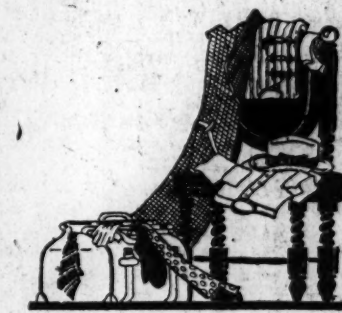
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Congress of Russian University Professors recently held in Prague has just closed its sitting and it may be said that it has fully realized its hopes. It has inaugurated a central organization, the Union of Russian Professors, which will sit at Prague. It has elaborated schemes and drawn up suggestions and regulations with which the new organization will be guided. One of the most interesting plans is that which anticipates the creation in Prague of a Russian permanent pedagogical institute whose aim it will be to help and train young learned Russians.

This scheme is but a small portion of the work accomplished by the congress. The organization commission has succeeded in creating a central organ of the Russian universities and groups which have established their provincial offices in 18 European states. Furthermore, it may be said that it is without doubt, the earnest work of the commission that has brought about the decision of the government of the Czechoslovakian Republic to authorize a further quota of 500 Russian students, making a total of 1500 to remain upon its territory and entitle them to go through their studies in the superior Czechoslovakian schools.

The fact that the congress of Russian professors residing abroad has not forgotten its colleagues remaining in Russia, where they are living under difficult circumstances, and that it has paid so much attention to the assistance to be given to these emigrant protagonists of Russian civilization and of mankind, deserves much commendation. Undoubtedly its scheme to establish relief commissions where they are still needed will have some influence upon the League of Nations and the Hoover organization. It is therefore, hoped that an institution so full of promise at the outset will be duly completed.

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## COMMENDATION OF BORSTAL SYSTEM

English Lord Chief Justice Testifies That the Borstal Institutions Are of Greatest Assistance to Youthful Delinquents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England.—Recent events have shown that the problem of the right treatment of young offenders is not easily solved. In recent years very great advances have been made in a humanitarian direction in dealing with youthful law-breakers, and unquestionably the results, from every point of view, are incomparably better under the new system than under the old. But escapes of boys and girls from Borstal institutions, not to mention much worse events, have raised the question, "Does the newer method err on the side of laxity or severity?" The home secretary, Mr. Shortt, who undoubtedly has a genuine desire to promote prison reform on sound lines, has made it his business to spend a day at what was for many years a famous convict prison, at Portland, and which a few months ago was converted into a Borstal institution.

As stated in The Christian Science Monitor of October 21, Borstal institutions are intended to be "places in which young offenders may be given such industrial training and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime." There are now six of these institutions in England—at Borstal, Feltham, Canterbury, Weymouth, Aylesbury (for girls), and Portland.

The aim at these places is to get away as far as circumstances permit from prison methods and prison atmosphere, and to give the higher qualities of the inmates the fullest opportunity and encouragement for development. Cubicles instead of cells, a sufficiency of good food, plenty of exercise, the teaching of trades, facilities for recreation and study, and a large measure of freedom are provided under the Borstal régime. Rising at about 8 a.m., the boys begin the day with half-an-hour's drill, followed by breakfast and "chapel."

Outdoor Games on Saturday  
The working day consists of eight hours spent in building, carpentry, smithing, farming, and other industries, the aim being "to instill not only the habit of work but the love of work." Saturday afternoon is a holiday, when outdoor games are played. The daily menu consists of a large biscuit or a two-ounce roll and a quarter of a pint of milk before physical exercise in the morning; bread and margarine, oatmeal and cocoa for breakfast; a substantial meal of meat, vegetables, and bread at midday; bread, margarine, and cocoa at tea-time; and a pint of porridge for supper.

The retiring chief prison commissioner, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, remarks: "The high tone and character of the superintending staff, untiring in the efforts which they devote to the moral, literary and technical education of inmates; the healthy rivalry stimulated by competition, not only in the schools but in the playground (for it is the privilege of the special grade to take part in games of football and cricket); the great care devoted to the physical wellbeing and training in gymnastics, and so forth—experience is daily showing that all these things are having the effect of arresting his downward career the young and often dangerous criminal, who, until the necessity of special legislation to deal with his case was recognized by public opinion, only served an apprenticeship in a succession of short sentences for trivial crime in his early days, in order to qualify for entry into the ranks of habitual crime."

The Lord Chief Justice recently testified that Borstal institutions are of the greatest assistance to the lads committed to them, and may and often do save them; and also that the three years, which is the term that is permitted, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, the right term, as it does give the lad that chance which very often a shorter term does not afford him.

Some Advantages Taken  
While the Borstal system as a whole is undoubtedly working admirably, it is only to be expected that some of the wilder spirits will take advantage of the indulgence with which they are treated. Opportunities for escape are inevitably greater than under rigid prison discipline, and some boys and girls—have, recently, absconded; but to condemn the system on this ground, as some short-sighted critics have been doing, is manifestly absurd and unjust.

Nearly all the recent disorders, which have attracted public attention and led to the home secretary's inquiry, have occurred at the latest addition to the Borstal institutions. It would seem that when Portland Prison was converted into an establishment for young offenders the transformation was not so complete as might be desired. The very first Borstal experiment on the banks of Medway was begun in a building formerly used for prison purposes, but it happened to be an annex of Chatham convict establishment, not the main prison.

At Portland the prison itself is being used, and some of the old warders have been retained, one reason for the latter arrangement being that the distribution of the Portland warders among other prisons would have affected the chances of promotion of the officials already there. It is not at all surprising that some of the boys who had had experience of Borstal institutions, where the conditions were better, rebelled when transferred to

the gloomy walls of Portland. Another serious defect is an insufficiency of playing fields.

Mr. Shortt's keen personal interest in prison reform, especially the treatment of young offenders, will probably lead to further developments and extensions of the Borstal system. One suggestion is that its control and administration should be transferred from the prison authorities to the education department. The whole question will come up for consideration in the next session of Parliament.

## TRADE RESTRICTED BY NAVIGATION ACT

Question of Validity of Coastal Provisions May Be Brought Before Australian High Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
HOBART, Tasmania.—The restrictions of the coastal provisions of the Australian Navigation Act seem likely to result in another appeal to the High Court of Australia on constitutional and legal grounds.

Recently the High Court decided on appeal that the Commonwealth could not legislate for ships engaged in the internal trade of a state, and the owners of a large number of river steamers in Tasmania and elsewhere have saved many thousands of pounds through not having to alter their ships in accordance with the ideas and ideals laid down in the navigation act. Under the coastal provisions no overseas steamer may carry interstate passengers or cargo unless they make all sorts of structural alterations, and pay the same rate of wages, work the same hours, and comply with other equally onerous conditions as imposed on Australian ships. The overseas ships have found it impracticable to do this, and as the result of the P. & O. and Orient mail steamers not being allowed to carry interstate passengers, it is doubtful whether they will come to Hobart as hitherto to load fruit for the United Kingdom.

### Alleged Breach of Constitution

In the case of certain ports of Western Australia and of Thursday, Norfolk and Nauru Islands, the position threatened to become so desperate by the withdrawal of overseas ships that the Minister was compelled to exercise the power given in the Navigation Act and grant permits to these ships to trade without complying with the act. Similar exemptions have been asked for Tasmania and refused. This, it is contended, is a breach of the Constitution, which prohibits preferential treatment being given to any state or part of a state above another. In addition counsel has advised the Hobart Marine Board that the Commonwealth Parliament has no power to delegate its power, as it has done, there being more regulations than there are clauses in the Navigation Act, and also that the Commonwealth has no power to legislate for British ships trading overseas.

Under the Imperial act enacting the Constitution it is provided that "the Commonwealth laws shall be in force on all British ships, the Queen's ships of clearance and whose port of destination are in the Commonwealth." This, it is contended, can only apply to ships engaged in trading between states whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are of course in the Commonwealth. The first port of clearance of overseas ships, is of course outside the Commonwealth, and their port of destination on outward voyages is also outside the Commonwealth, the Australian ports at which they call being merely ports of call, and not ports of destination.

The Hobart Marine Board is taking steps to appeal to the High Court of Australia on the points raised. If the court declares the act ultra vires, the Commonwealth will be liable to heavy damages from the overseas shipping companies.

### Successful Appeal to High Court

As far back as 1905 and 1909 the High Court ruled that the Commonwealth had no power to legislate for the internal trade of the state, but ignoring these rulings the government attempted to force the Navigation Act on the domestic shipping of a state with the result that another appeal, which succeeded, had to be made to the High Court. And the High Court has also twice ruled that arbitration court awards could not be forced on certain ships because their first port of clearance and port of destination were not in the Commonwealth; but through the Navigation Act it is sought to impose such awards on overseas ships if they engage in interstate trade. The High Court has ruled that there can be only one first port of clearance in a continuous voyage, and only one port of destination, meaning the final port of destination.

It is argued from these decisions that steamers like the P. & O. and Orient which leave London for Australia, and whose final port of destination is Sydney, are at perfect liberty to pick up passengers for a destination in the Commonwealth, but through the Navigation Act it is sought to impose such awards on overseas ships if they engage in interstate trade. The High Court has ruled that there can be only one first port of clearance in a continuous voyage, and only one port of destination, meaning the final port of destination.

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## GOODS STILL GOING OUT OF GERMANY

Many Shopkeepers, as a Preventive, Now Refuse to Sell to Any but Germans—Swiss Retailers Losing Much Trade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—Even the improvement in the German exchange and the reduced temptation offered to foreigners who think financially in terms of foreign money to make extensive purchases in Germany has not lessened the public outcry, which finds a vigorous echo in the press of all parties, against what has been loosely called the "buying up" of Germany. A little late, perhaps, the German Government is now adopting measures to prevent the wholesale exportation by foreigners of German goods. Rigid customs regulations are now in force, and shopkeepers themselves, either by the institution of special foreigners' tax or through the limitation of goods sold to individuals, are taking part in the campaign against the "buying up" referred to.

In several cases particularly "nationally minded" German shopkeepers rigidly refuse to sell goods to foreigners. "No articles sold to foreigners" is the legend outside a shop in the Leipzigerstrasse, one of Berlin's chief business arteries. "Foreigners keep out" is the cruder notice affixed outside an establishment in Potsdam, whose proprietor, one fancies, thinks regretfully of the good old days when the Hohenzollerns ruled over Germany in general and in an especial sense over Potsdam.

### Care in Granting of Visés

A more effective way of checking the tendencies of foreigners to compete unfairly with the native purchaser is, of course, to prevent the foreigner coming into Germany. In this respect a tightening up has certainly to be recorded, for German missions abroad have received instructions to be much more careful than hitherto in the granting of visés. Moreover, the renewal in Germany of visés granted abroad has ceased to be the mere formality it has hitherto been. Meanwhile the detailed reports which have just reached the German Ministry of Commerce from the various frontier towns show that the "buying up" operations have really been on a very big scale. The following official reports are worth reproducing.

"Flensburg.—Danes are flocking into the town to buy up clothes, shoes, carpets, furniture, and luxury articles generally. Trains and steamers have gone north for weeks past laden with German goods. In goods trains scores of agricultural machines which are much too expensive for the purse of the German populations have been transported to Denmark. Shops and stores are crowded daily with Danes, much to the irritation of the local population. Never has Danish been so much spoken in Flensburg as now. In a shop where he bought shoes, a Dane told the shopkeeper not to trouble to give him change—a matter of over a hundred marks—as the shoes were already too cheap. The invasion of Flensburg is expected to cease in the next few days simply because the 'buying up' of the town is at hand."

Cologne.—The depreciation of the German exchange has resulted in the invasion of the town by thousands of foreigners who are buying up all goods on sale, and necessarily because they are in need of them, but because those goods, when purchased with foreign money, are absurdly cheap. Everything from a locomotive to a mousetrap is being purchased by foreigners. Apart from ordinary articles of everyday use, jewelry, furniture, musical instruments, and clocks are the goods most sought for. The Chief President of the Rhine Province has just issued a decree in which the sale of goods in retail shops to foreigners is forbidden."

### Thousands of Foreign Purchasers

In Cologne the Dutch, Belgians, French, and English predominate, in the southwest the French and Luxembourgers figure mostly in this "buying up" of Germany. Unfortunately the purchasers have invaded the German towns—Saarbrücken may be mentioned as an example—not in small groups but in thousands. So much so, indeed, that the railways are unable to cope with the traffic alike in passengers and goods which this invasion has occasioned. In Saarbrücken,

owing to the strain from which shop assistants have suffered as a result of the rush, shops and stores have been compelled to extend the customary midday pause from two to three hours.

As a protection against this "buying up" by foreigners, the traders of the Saar territory have decided to introduce the following measures: (1) Articles will only be sold to people in possession of a police pass showing they are local residents. (2) Sale of large goods in large quantities is absolutely forbidden. In Keil-on-Rhine, French and Alsacians from the shops from early in the morning until late at night, and the complete "buying up" of this town was expected in the course of a few days.

According to the official report of the Ministry of Commerce the buying up of the German towns near the Swiss frontier—owing to the high level at which the Swiss franc stands—has in effect been achieved. Hundreds of people from Basel have flocked into Germany, traveling as far as Freiburg in order to get goods cheaply. The protests which Swiss shopkeepers have raised at their loss of customs have induced the Swiss customs authorities to exercise a more rigid control at the frontiers, and it is expected that even when the German authorities are acquiescent in the matter it will be more difficult than hitherto to transport goods bought in Germany—even shoes and fur coats worn by their purchasers—into Switzerland.

## INDIA'S DEFENSES ON NORTHWEST FRONTIER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India.—Much talk has been expended by Indian politicians on the question of the military defense of India along the northwestern frontier. This talk is often a prominent feature of orators who argue gravely as to whether the true goal at which India should aim is self-government within the British Empire on dominion lines or complete independence. For this they recognize that time is essential and that for some time to come the British army is an essential factor, although they claim that far sooner than the ordinary Englishman is aware an Indian Territorial Army will be capable of taking over the place of the present British-Indian Army.

They can appreciate the need for defense along the northwest frontier because they realize that from time immemorial, certainly from that of Alexander the Great, India has been subject to countless invasions of the most disastrous nature from that direction. But of the meaning of sea power and of naval defense they have not the slightest idea. It is never for one single moment mentioned in any of their speeches and the very small vote for the Royal Indian Marine which is tacked as a schedule to the military budget is passed without comment. Yet the only time that India was invaded or, perhaps, it were better to say occupied by a real seafaring power she has never been able to throw off the invaders. The British Navy guards India from attack from any European power and although the British naval forces in the East and the Pacific are comparatively small compared with what they were 20 years ago, yet it is the British Navy coupled with the exceedingly important fact that the greatest military and naval power of the Far East is an ally of Britain which at present saves India. To this factor the average Indian politician never seems to give a thought. Supposing, however, the inconceivable happened and India violently or peaceably withdrew or was allowed to withdraw from the British Empire, will it be believed that India will not very swiftly fall a prey to the ambitions of the Far East?

India, although she understands something of the terminology of military matters, has not appreciated the fact that Japan, who she is never tired of quoting as an Eastern nation which has exhibited the most remarkable quality of assimilating and applying Western methods of government, has appreciated what India has not, that adequate defense is an essential condition of progress. While India orators are apt to grudge every penny spent on defense, the Japanese have spent no less than 33 per cent of her revenue on the naval budget alone. Mahatma Gandhi cries back to the spinning wheel (charkha). This has no place in the Japanese philosophy except to the extent that Japan knows that charkha stands for cotton and that cotton is one of her principal needs. No sentimental regard for cotton would prevent her seizing it where she could if she so desired.

## GREAT ELECTRICITY STATION IN FRANCE

Central de Genevilliers, in Course of Erection Near Paris, Will Be, It Is Said, Most Powerful Station in the World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—What is described as the largest and most powerful electricity station in the world is being erected in France. Hitherto Germany and America have been the foremost countries in the production of electric energy; but the French claim, apparently with considerable justification, that the station which is in course of erection at the gates of Paris, at Genevilliers, surpasses anything that has hitherto been done in this line.

The new Central de Genevilliers, as it is called, is on the left bank of the Seine, opposite Argenteuil, about three miles northwest of the capital. It occupies a space of 28 acres. Its equipment at first will comprise five units of production (turbo-alternators) of 40,000 kilowatts each. The total power is therefore 200,000 kilowatts. But this is not all. Later three other electricity producers will be added, which will carry the potential supply of power to 320,000 kilowatts.

It is pointed out here in order to make manifest what these two figures mean that the two factories which assure the electric lighting and the distribution of motor force in the whole of Paris—the factories at Saint-Ouen and at Les Moulinaux—only develop together 130,000 kilowatts. Whatever may be the truth about the French claims of absolute predominance for this immense plant, it is therefore clear that a really formidable works is being put up.

### Distribution Station as Well

This is an experiment in production on a tremendous scale. The greater the scale the more economic becomes the production of electricity. A group called the Union d'Electricité was constituted in 1919 by the fusion of the different companies which operate in the Parisian suburbs. Its object was to organize in common the distribution of electric energy. From this central factory of Genevilliers will be distributed the current to the various stations in the sectors outside Paris which have come into the union. At Villetaneuse there is a factory capable of producing 80,000 kilowatts intended to come to the rescue should any sudden difficulties arise at Genevilliers.

For the distribution there will be from 65 to 70 miles of subterranean cables running round Paris and carrying 60,000 volts. There will be aerial lines extending over 150 miles as far as Orléans and Mantes. The line between Paris and Creil is established. It is a double line of 60,000 volts in aluminum wire erected on reinforced concrete posts and great metallic pylons.

The Paris-Corbell-Orléans line is established in concert with the Orléans railroad to join up the hydroelectric station of Eguzon on the Creuse with the electric network of the union.

Further arrangements are being made to permit of the centralization at Genevilliers of hydro-electric energy transported from great distances, such as the Rhone, the Rhine, and the Massif Central. Therefore the Genevilliers station will not only produce but will be the distributing station of the tremendous currents produced by the large French rivers and by the waterfalls of Auvergne.

A Model Factory  
How far is the project realized? It is about 18 months since the work was begun, and it is now sufficiently advanced to enable the authorities to declare that the first unity of 40,000 kilowatts will be available from February onward and the other four unities from May onward. Great interest is being displayed in this construction. The other day the first international conference of electricity producers was held and the delegates expressed their desire to visit this establishment. There were 50 delegates belonging to 13 countries. Some of them came from America and others from Japan and China. The administrator of the union is Ernest Mercier and he took round this body of experts, who represent the most important countries of the world.

The chief building is 75 feet high, 70 feet broad, and 450 feet long. There are the machines. It has been necessary, owing to the exceptional dimensions of the machines, to transport them in parts and to put them together on the spot. It is remarked that owing to the enormous concentration of power it has been judged advisable to separate completely each turbo-alternator with its dependent machinery from the others. There are 25 steam generators, and the number can be carried to 33. No fewer than 60,000 tons of coal can be deposited here. There is a special quay to which the railroad lines lead.

The installation is completed by a great variety of other constructions such as laboratories, workshops, offices. This is regarded as a model factory, and the French engineers are proud of it as a triumph of French engineering and electrical science.

AMERICAN SHIPMENTS IN SIBERIA TO BE SOLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Customs authorities at Vladivostok have decided to sell at auction all imported goods, including quantities of American merchandise which have been held at the customs house for over one year, according to a cable message received by the commerce department from trade commissioner Carl J. Mayer, at Vladivostok.

It is understood, Mr. Mayer said, that considerable quantities of American goods shipped to Siberia some time ago are still being held at Vladivostok, owing to the removal of the consignee or his inability to take delivery.

## UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Already on several occasions the foreign press has prematurely announced that Brand Whitlock was leaving Brussels and abandoning the diplomatic post he has occupied for so many years with such distinction. This news is, however, now correct and the Belgians unanimously regret it.

The United States Ambassador has merited from Belgium many marks of gratitude. During the first year of the war he felt all the anxiety and distress which surrounded him here. He devoted himself without a moment of rest to the task of organizing the relief of the country. He fulfilled it with tact, conscious of being accredited with a mission of humanity and justice.

Mr. Brand Whitlock was also the first to take notice of the distress of the population of Northern France. During the occupation and before America joined the Allies in the war Mr. Whitlock saved more than one Belgian condemned to death by the German authorities.

The American Ambassador is a man of letters and also an artist. His book is full of observations, and pathetic reflections, and is written in the same vigorous spirit he displayed in the days he spent in Belgium during the German occupation. Mr. Whitlock is now preparing a volume of souvenirs relative to his exile at the Havre and to the last years of the war.

The touching ceremony which took place a little over two years ago at the Senate in Brussels, in the course of which the gratitude of the Belgian nation to the protecting ministers of Belgium under the occupation was expressed, is still fresh in one's memory. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitlock have always been regarded in Brussels with very deep friendship and affection. Their affability has always been noted and their charm appreciated.

## AMERICAN NOTE TO CHILE AND PERU SEEKS END OF CONTROVERSY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—(By the Associated Press)—The American Government has intervened in the controversy between Chile and Peru involving the executive of the Treaty of Ancon, inviting the two South American governments to send plenipotentiaries to Washington for a conference.

The invitations, it was said yesterday at the State Department, were forwarded to the foreign ministers of Chile and Peru several days ago in the name of President Harding. The text of the invitations, it was stated, would be made public as soon as it had been learned that they had been received in Santiago and Lima.

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## HEARING ON PETITION OF TRUSTEES TO RESIGN

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The hearing which was begun last week before Judge Crosby on the petition of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to have their accounts settled and themselves discharged and resign to the Court, continued yesterday. The text of the proceedings is as follows:

**FOURTH DAY**  
No. 25431.  
EUSTACE ET AL. V. DICKEY ET AL.  
CROSBY, J.  
Court House, Boston, Jan. 18, 1922.  
JOHN R. WATTS, Resumed.  
Cross-Examination, Continued.

Q. (By Mr. Dane) I asked you on Monday, Mr. Watts, if you would produce here the costs of the various items of equipment at the San Francisco Depot that entered into the gross figure that you gave us. Have you got those figures? A. Just a moment, sir. I have here an inventory of furniture and fixtures at the branch offices as at December 1st, 1921, giving an inventory of the furniture, fixtures and equipment of the San Francisco Depot, and all those items enter into that general figure.

Q. Does this inventory which you have now handed me show the cost of the various pieces of equipment? A. It does not.

Q. Have you any information from which that is obtainable? A. None that I know of at this moment. If we had ample time we could figure all that out, Mr. Dane, but we haven't had the time to get it.

Q. Can you get it before the close of the hearing? A. We shall endeavor to, certainly.

Mr. DANE. I want to offer this inventory of the San Francisco Depot.

Q. This inventory is as of December 1, 1921, Mr. Watts? A. Yes.

(Inventory of San Francisco Depot, Dec. 1, 1921, marked Exhibit 23.)

Q. I understood you to say, Mr. Watts, that this San Francisco Depot was established as a distributing point for your books on the Pacific Coast? A. Yes.

Q. That was the purpose of opening up the San Francisco depot? A. Yes.

Q. On Monday you spoke of a Miss McDonald who you thought was in the employ of the Directors now. Was she one who left the Publishing Society or one who was discharged? A. It was a combination of both.

Q. Now, will you explain that just a little? A. Practically all the other employees in the department, I think there was almost no exception, had gone, and I had gone to find out what the condition was when I learned they were going, and when I came to Miss McDonald I said, "Are you going to stay with us, Miss McDonald?" She turned in her seat and looked at me with defiance, and said, "I don't know whether I will stick or not." And I said, "After all these years of working in the Publishing House, and your work is confined exclusively to our Leader's works, it seems to me you ought to know and be able to determine; I have got to know what I am going to do with this department." She said, "Well, I cannot answer it."

Q. Now, will you explain that just a little? A. Practically all the other employees in the department, I think there was almost no exception, had gone, and I had gone to find out what the condition was when I learned they were going, and when I came to Miss McDonald I said, "Are you going to stay with us, Miss McDonald?" She turned in her seat and looked at me with defiance, and said, "I don't know whether I will stick or not." And I said, "After all these years of working in the Publishing House, and your work is confined exclusively to our Leader's works, it seems to me you ought to know and be able to determine; I have got to know what I am going to do with this department." She said, "Well, I cannot answer it."

Q. You don't know whether that was a discharge or not? A. It is just as I have told it to you.

Q. You don't care to characterize it as a discharge or resignation? A. I don't know. She may assume it is a discharge.

THE COURT. Well, I don't think we better take any more time on that.

Mr. DANE. No, I won't take any more time on it.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, Miss Bartlett was chief accountant? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And following her Miss Hamilton was chief accountant, at least some time following her? A. Yes.

Q. Isn't it true that the trouble in the accounting department arose with the discharge of Miss Bartlett? A. Not at all; at least, I never knew that there was any trouble over her discharge.

Q. You spoke in your testimony Monday with regard to the payments of three months' salary, of precedents that had been established, as I understood you, in the Publishing House. I want to inquire as to whether or not those precedents with respect to paying compensation were precedents established when employees were discharged, or whether they were precedents established upon voluntary resignations of employees? A. It was the same combination, where the situation was presented to the employees, and it was mutually arranged that they should leave, and in some instances they were allowed to resign or asked to resign.

Q. Isn't it true that as a matter of practice in the department the compensation was paid to employees who were discharged in the form of giving them notice and a certain amount of pay upon their discharge? A. Yes; but in all those instances the employee resigned as well.

Q. You mean resigned after the discharge? A. No; they were asked to resign in some instances.

Q. Have you with you the voucher and the check for the \$2500 which you received as counsel fees, and may I see it once more? A. Yes. I must have it.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Exhibit 18, I think it is. It was marked as an exhibit last Monday. (Exhibit 18 produced.)

Q. Have you at hand the balance sheet as of November 30, 1921? A. Yes.

THE COURT. Mr. Dane, I would like to ask a question with reference to these payments of extra salary. I understood the witness to say that this payment of extra salary was at a time when the various employees who received it had resigned, and went out of the employ of the company.

Q. (By the Court) Is that so? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you speaking about some other payments that were made? A. No, sir.

Q. Has this anything to do with the three months' payment which we were talking about the other day? A. Yes, sir; all this has to do with the three months' pay; but, if the Court please, at one time there was a walk-out, and when I was reading my testimony the other day I found I had probably involved the whole situation by referring to an incident in a previous walk-out and had not cleared it, showing that that had nothing to do with this instance. I was only illustrating to Mr. Dane that the previous experience had taught me that on this occasion I wanted to hold the organization together; that none of these people had actually left the employ; that all of them have offered, and I have received their written resignations, but the resignation was received and the check for three months was given with the understanding that they would continue in their positions, and they would continue there until their successors were appointed, and they would continue under the new management if mutually satisfactory to both parties for the period of three months if need be, or longer if it was mutually satisfactory to both sides, in order to keep the organization going.

Q. I think perhaps my misapprehension about it was due to the fact that you spoke of having received their resignations. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Nobody actually did resign and leave the employ of the company? A. No, sir; not one person. Oh, yes, there were two people who resigned and left the office, but that is all.

Q. (By Mr. Dane) These 23 people have, since they received their three months' pay, been receiving their regular pay in addition to that? A. Yes.

Q. And are there now in the Society? A. Yes.

Q. I want to direct your attention, Mr. Watts, to the balance sheet as of Nov. 30, 1921, to fixed assets, \$624,541.87, and ask you whether or not that amount has appeared upon the books of account of the Publishing Society as fixed assets since the change in the accounting was made by Barrow, Wade & Guthrie in 1919 or 1920?

Mr. WITHINGTON. That precise figure, or one substantially the same? A. Yes.

Q. Now, this question relates to that figure. A. I don't know whether that figure appears in that way on the books or not. I assume it does. I haven't looked at the book figure.

Q. Isn't it true that whether or not this precise amount appears as fixed assets since the change was made in 1919, a substantially similar amount appears in every balance sheet as fixed assets since the change was made in 1919? A. Yes, substantially.

Q. Now, during the period of time during which you have been business manager or had knowledge of the accounts of the Society, which I understand is substantially ten years, or perhaps more than that—A. No, I have really only had knowledge of them since I have been business manager, since 1917.

Q. Well, since 1917, up to the time this change was made, was there any such item on the books of account or on the balance sheet as fixed assets as this \$624,541.87? A. I don't know positively, but I feel quite sure that no such item appeared.

Q. And isn't it true that all that appeared having any relation whatever to it, with that kind of an item, during the ten years preceding the time when this change was made, was an item of original trust fund, or substantially \$18,000?

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, he just testified he did not know since 1917.

Q. Well, confine your answers to the period of which you have knowledge. Isn't it true that there was no item having any relation to this fixed asset item up to the time the change was made, except an item of original trust fund of about \$18,000?

THE COURT. I think that has already been testified to. You mean a charge to capital?

Mr. DANE. As the capital account. I want to be sure that that appears.

THE COURT. \$18,000 and some dollars was always charged to capital, as I understand it, up to the time they made this change on the recommendation of the expert accountants.

Mr. DANE. Well, that is my recollection.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Except that Harvey Chase made such a charge in his last account.

THE COURT. Oh, yes.

Q. But not the charge that appears on your balance sheet now? A. Not so much.

Q. No so much. A. This figure was \$251,000, as I remember it, and this is some \$600,000.

Q. Now, I have one or two questions, Mr. Watts, in regard to the check of \$2500 and the voucher that accompanied it. That check was paid, wasn't it, on the 30th of November, 1921? A. I think not; it may have been. Yes, I think it was.

Q. It was paid on the 30th of November, 1921? A. Yes.

Q. That was before the Auditors for the Directors went in and started their audit in the Publishing Society, wasn't it? A. I think they began before November 30 but I may be mistaken about that.

Q. Well, do you know, then, just when they did start? A. I don't know the date that they started.

Q. But in any event the check was paid on the last day of November? A. I assume it was.

Q. It is so stamped, isn't it? A. The bank stamp shows that.

Q. Now, you admitted on Monday that the words on the end of this authorization of the Board of Trustees for the payment of this check, "and other legal services," had been added to that authorization after it was written out originally, didn't you? A. I think that is true.

Q. How long after the original authorization had been written were the

words "and other legal services" added to it? A. I think immediately.

Q. What do you mean by immediately? A. Oh, within an hour or so, I don't know just the time, I am not absolutely sure of that.

Q. Where were you present when those words were put on there? A. No, sir.

Q. Where were they written on? A. In the Trustees' office, by Miss Farr.

Q. By Miss Farr? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who directed her, do you know, to put those words on? A. I was informed that Mr. Eustace had directed it.

Q. Had you talked with Mr. Eustace about the form of authorization that should accompany your check? A. No, sir.

Q. Before the check was issued? A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. Did you talk with him about it before you accepted the check? A. I talked with him about the \$2500 fee at some period there, but whether it was contemporaneously with that authorization or not I do not recall exactly. Mr. Eustace will tell you the sequence.

Q. Weren't those words "and other legal services" added to that voucher after these hearings began? A. Not at all. It was all done before the check was ever received by me.

Q. You are positive of that? A. Absolutely sure of it.

Q. On reflection, you say that those words were added to that authorization before that check was issued to you? A. Not upon reflection—I know that is true.

Q. And you know that those words were on that voucher when that check was cashed by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, Mr. Watts, isn't it a fact that after this hearing began last Thursday and you testified that you had never performed any services as counsel in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, and recalling the testimony of the Master in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, of 1913, to the effect that you had never acted as counsel in the case of Eustace v. Dickey, you saw the position that you would be in if you accepted this check with this authorization, which authorized the payment of the check for legal services in connection with Eustace v. Dickey, and that this voucher accompanying the check was thereafter made to conform with the situation as you testified on Monday? A. No, your statement is not true.

Q. It is not true?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Mr. Dane, you put in that check and read the testimony within five minutes of each other, and the change would therefore have to have been made right in this court room.

Q. You testified on Thursday, didn't you, Mr. Watts, about receiving this check? A. Yes.

Q. The fact is that you received it? A. Yes, I should like to—

Q. Now, Thursday of last week—A. I should like to explain my answer when I said No.

Q. Now, just a moment. A. Well, I want to explain my answer.

Q. I will give you an opportunity. On Thursday when these hearings began you testified about receiving this \$2500? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, on Thursday when you gave that testimony you did not have this check here, did you? A. I don't know, Mr. Dane. No.

Q. And you didn't have this voucher in court on that day, did you? A. No, yes, I think we had the voucher.

Q. Weren't you asked to produce the check and voucher for that payment on Thursday and didn't you say you didn't have it here? A. Yes; but we had to dig up the checks, such great quantities of checks.

Q. I don't care what you had to dig up. A. Well, we didn't have the check, and, as I understand it, we did have the voucher.

Q. You had the voucher here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Weren't you asked to produce the voucher on Thursday? A. I think not; may be I was.

Q. Will you consult with some of your assistants and find out whether this voucher and this check were in court on Thursday when I asked you to produce them? A. Miss Farr explains that the papers you have in your hand, other than the check, we had in the court room; when you asked for the voucher it was that she didn't understand it, or something, there was some question on the question of the voucher; but she had those papers which you have in your left hand with her here that day, but we didn't have the check. Personally I don't know whether we had it or not.

Q. In response to any demand that was made on Thursday the authorization on this blue slip was not produced, was it? A. If it was asked for and I didn't produce it it was not produced. I don't remember.

Q. Well, you remember it was not produced on Thursday? A. I assume you are right but I don't remember it of my own recollection.

Q. Do you know whether this check, paid on November 30, 1921, was included in your report or account from the bank showing checks paid, that came to you on the 1st of December? A. No, I don't know of my own knowledge.

Q. Where were this voucher, check, and Trustees' authorization kept after the check was paid? A. In the accounting department.

Q. In whose custody? A. Miss Urquhart's, the chief accountant.

Q. And was it there from the time the check was returned from the bank? A. Oh, yes, unless Miss Farr brought it with her that day we came down.

Q. Did you see the check or the voucher or blue slip authorizing its payment after this check came back from the bank paid? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Hall, who started the audit of your books on behalf of the Directors, ask you for this check and the voucher? A. No.

Q. Did you have any talk with Hall in regard to it? A. Never a word.

Q. Who furnished the checks and vouchers and papers that Mr. Hall called for when he made the audit of the Publishing House? A. Personally I don't know, excepting that I turned him over to Miss Urquhart and Mr. Buntzler, the chief and assistant accountants, and they took care of him. I gave him an office and asked occasionally if he was getting along, and if there was anything he wanted. He said he was doing very nicely, he never asked me for anything.

Q. Mr. Watts, do you regard The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as the sole financial beneficiary under the Trust under which you are conducting the business? A. Mr. Dane, may I explain that blue slip? I don't like the inference that you have left and you said I might explain it?

Q. Yes, you may explain it; you may say anything you wish in explanation of this blue slip, Mr. Watts. A. The Trustees told me that they wanted to recognize the legal services that I had given to the Publishing House, and said that they had voted—

Q. Pardon me; I didn't mean to say that I wanted you to go over the conversation that you have already testified to. A. Well, I want to tell you everything with relation to the blue slip. They told me that they wanted to recognize that service and pay me \$2500. Some time a little bit later the secretary of the Board of Trustees brought that blue slip down to me. A little bit later on at some point, I don't know the exact moment, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Eustace were together, and I said, "I am very glad to get the \$2500; I feel that it is entirely right, but," I said, "do you gentlemen understand that the part of this \$2500 is for any legal service in this Eustace v. Dickey case?" I said, "Everybody in the Publishing House has kept out of taking sides on this thing and I do not want any compensation to me on the basis of legal services." Some time a little later on, within I should say an hour or fifteen minutes, it was shortly thereafter, Miss Farr brought that thing down to me and said, "Is this satisfactory?" And I said, "I suppose it is all right." That was all there was to it.

Q. Now, when Miss Farr brought it down to you the words "and other legal services" were on there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see it before the words "and other legal services" had been added? A. Yes.

Q. You saw it at the time they talked with you, as you said, and you said that you didn't want to receive any pay for services in connection with Eustace v. Dickey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what I want to get is a direct answer from you, Mr. Watts, as to whether or not the words "and other legal services" were not put on to that authorization after the check had been paid? A. They were not.

Q. That is all. Now, to come back to the question that I don't believe you answered—whether you regard The First Church of Christ, Scientist, as the sole financial beneficiary of the Trust under which you have been operating?

Mr. WITHINGTON. I don't know that I want to his giving his opinion, but will it help us any?

THE COURT. I suppose that question calls for his opinion as a matter of law as to the proper construction of this Trust, doesn't it?

Mr. DANE. Well, not quite. As to how he regards the situation, as perhaps bearing upon his attitude, perhaps upon his bias or prejudice, perhaps upon his duty, if he regarded it as the sole financial beneficiary.

THE COURT. The question has not been objected to. I don't see how it has any bearing or how it is competent, there seems to be no objection to it.

Mr. DANE. Do you object to it?

Mr. WITHINGTON. If you want to press it, no.

Q. Would you answer it? A. I think it is.

Q. Have you been during any of the period during which you have acted as business manager of the Society unfriendly to the form of government of that Church? A. No.

Q. Have you expressed any unfriendliness or criticism of the form of government of that Church during the time in controversy here? A. No, not to the form of government.

Q. Haven't you, Mr. Watts, within a week characterized in a letter the Board of Directors, established by the government of that Church, by Mrs. Eddy, as an ecclesiastical hierarchy? A. No, not as established by Mrs. Eddy. I have criticized the present interpretation by the Board of Directors of their authority as an ecclesiastical hierarchy, but not the government as Mrs. Eddy gave it to us.

Q. Will you look at that? Is that your letter? (Handing letter to witness.) A. That is my letter.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Are you going to offer it?

Q. Did you write it, on January 14? Mr. WITHINGTON. Now, if you are going to read the letter I would like to have it marked and the whole letter read.

Mr. DANE. That is agreeable.

(Letter, John R. Watts to Charles E. Jarvis, Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors, Jan. 14, 1922, marked Exhibit 24, and read by counsel, as follows:—)

(Exhibit 24.)

"January 14, 1922.

Mr. Charles E. Jarvis, Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Jarvis,

Having volunteered to send you a memorandum copy of our conversation today, I am inclosing it, together with a memorandum of our previous conversation.

Having parted with one's blight of individual responsibility and think-

ing for subjection to an ecclesiastical hierarchy, it is of course discouraging to have the postage withheld. But grabbing for it does not help the situation. I told you I would relinquish the office only upon an order of the Court indicating that our responsibility had ceased, and designating those to whom the responsibility should be given. Until that time, may I ask you not to come over again in continuance of this ridiculous farce.

With best wishes  
Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) John R. Watts,  
Business Manager.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Now, will you read the enclosure?

Mr. DANE. You can read those enclosures.

Mr. WITHINGTON. No; I think they are part of the letter, as you offer it.

Mr. DANE. They are not part of what I offer; if you want to read them, of course you can.

Q. Have you in the office, Mr. Watts, the information which will show the amount paid for the various articles of equipment at the San Francisco depot? A. I am sorry, Mr. Dane; all the vouchers are in the San Francisco depot office and they are accounted for from there, and I haven't them.

Q. So it would be impossible for you to furnish them? A. I think it would. I don't know until just now of that situation.

Q. Have you ever seen the vouchers? A. No, I have not, personally.

Q. And have you any information in regard to the amount of salaries paid to each one in charge of the work of that depot? A. Yes, I have got them, I think I have that all right.

Q. Well, you need not stop now to get it. I understand you will produce that, Mr. Watts? A. Yes, I will produce it.

Q. Will you tell us upon what you computed the gross amount of the equipment at the San Francisco depot? A. Only on their figures, as they gave them to us.

Q. On whose figures? A. The San Francisco depot figures, as they furnished them to us.

Q. Did you get them in gross from them? A. Just a moment.

Q. Did you get the gross amount from the San Francisco depot? A. Evidently that is what we are carrying, yes, sir.

Q. You have never received from that depot any information as to the cost of the particular items of equipment? Is that right? A. When the—

Q. No. Have you ever received such information? A. Yes and no.

Q. Well, which is it? A. The things were authorized either by Mr. Rowlands or Mr. Eustace in their visits to San Francisco, or by letter by me to Mr. Potter, who was in charge, but I haven't the details of any of those things.

Q. Well, is there any information in the Publishing House that will show the cost of the various articles of equipment at that depot? A. Not in the Publishing House in Boston, but in its branch, or in its depot at San Francisco, is the entire information, which is part of the Publishing House, of course.

Q. From which office were the payments made for equipping the San Francisco depot? A. They were made from the San Francisco office, as I recall it.

Q. Was there any accounting of those payments to you or to the Publishing House here? A. Yes, sir. Their figures have been audited just exactly the same as the Publishing House figures have been audited.

Q. But there have been no vouchers or receipts? A. In this office, no, sir, so far as I know.

Re-Direct Examination  
Q. (By Mr. Withington) Mr. Watts, in connection with this letter which you wrote to Mr. Jarvis, I would like to inquire, was that following a visit of Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Norwood to my office? A. The letter follows a visit of Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Norwood to my office.

Q. And that was the second visit made by Mr. Jarvis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the visit was made last Saturday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the entry of the Interlocutory Decree by this Court? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Accepting the resignations of the Trustees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And at that visit Mr. Jarvis made some demand upon you to deliver over the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had Mr. Norwood, a lawyer, with him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And had he on a previous occasion made a demand upon you to deliver over the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir. On the day that the vacancies were declared by the Directors in the offices of the Trustees, and Governor Bates was down in court seeking to have a petition granted for the appointment of new Trustees. Mr. Jarvis came over to the Publishing House and demanded that I surrender the entire control of the Publishing House over to him, and I refused to do it.

Q. Did Mr. Jarvis say in what capacity he made the demand? A. As business manager. He had a letter, a demand from the Board of Directors, that I do that thing.

Q. And this letter, written to Mr. Jarvis, in which you characterize the proceeding as a farce, was written after the second visit and the second demand made by Mr. Jarvis? A. This second demand, he came in and himself recognized that he had no right to do it, and so did Mr. Norwood; and it attracted attention in the Publishing House of some ten or twelve people about the place, and it had gotten to be a joke when Mr. Jarvis would come in; you cannot prevent those things amongst people who see them; and I didn't want him to come over and demand the Publishing House any more until the Court had directed us to whom to turn it over.



penses in returning, additional checks will have to be given them.

In all other instances, with employees who have served the Publishing House for one year or more, and who by virtue of the change in management and displacement of such employees by new workers, either resign or are discharged, the Board of Trustees has authorized the payment to them of one month's salary as notice. The purpose of this notice is to give some assurance to all the workers in the Publishing Society, to protect the Publishing House against the newspaper and other propaganda threatening a "clean sweep" of the Publishing Society at the time the change in the management takes place. With the very small number of employees doing work which a very much larger number have been required to do heretofore, and with the business increasing with every indication of a still larger increase likely to take place immediately, some such assurance has seemed necessary on the part of the trustees to keep the business carrying on intact and thus to protect the trust, for of course any general exit of employees at this time through fear of losing positions might prove disastrous in its results, and it is the earnest desire of the present trustees and management to deliver the control of the affairs of the Publishing Society to the new management with the business in perfect running condition and without embarrassment to the new management.

(Signed) John R. Watts,  
Business Manager.  
(Exhibit 25-A)  
November 25, 1921.

Miss Urquhart,  
Chief Accountant.

Dear Miss Urquhart,  
The following employees of the Publishing Society have resigned their positions, such resignations to take effect at the convenience of the new management. The Board of Trustees, therefore, has instructed me to request that you make checks payable to their order, in each case covering their salary to December 1st, with three months' additional salary:

Mr. Dixon, Mr. Watts, Mr. Newmark, Mr. Paine, Miss Parr.  
In the case of Mr. Dixon, Mr. Newmark and Mr. Paine, the expense in returning to their homes is also to be paid by the Publishing Society, in accordance with the understanding entered into with them at the time they were called to the Publishing House. Therefore it will be necessary in these cases to draw additional checks, besides the amounts named above, as soon as we have ascertained the sum necessary to defray their expenses in returning.

(Signed) John R. Watts,  
Business Manager.  
(Exhibit 25-B)  
Memorandum  
from

Board of Trustees  
Moved and unanimously carried that Mr. Fred S. Campbell, in charge of the Dudley and Hodge plant, be paid three months' salary in advance as notified, for the same reasons as indicated in a previous resolution with reference to certain special cases with employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Board of Trustees.

December 1, 1921.

Q. Where had Mr. Dixon come from? A. London.

Q. And Mr. Newmark? A. From San Francisco.

Q. And Mr. Paine? A. Nevada.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I think that is all.

HERBERT W. EUSTACE, Sworn.

Q. (By Mr. Withington.) Mr. Eustace, will you state your full name? A. Herbert W. Eustace.

Q. And you are at present or have been, at least, one of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. I have.

Q. And you came from California to accept that appointment? A. I did.

Q. When was it that you received your appointment as one of the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. I took my seat on the Board December 2, 1921.

Q. And at that time who were the other Trustees? A. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatton.

Q. Since that time Mr. Hatton was replaced by— A. Mr. Merritt.

Q. By Mr. Merritt? A. In 1917.

Q. And Mr. Merritt later by— A. By Mr. Rowlands, and Mr. McKenzie by Mr. Ogden.

Q. You have been the greatest length of time serving as one of the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. Of the present ones, yes.

Q. Of the present Trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Now, directing your attention to the particular matters set up in the defendants' answer, I first want to call your attention to the allegation that, contrary to your duty and in violation of the rights of the Church, you have expended large and unreasonable sums of money, the exact amount of which these defendants have no information concerning and therefore are unable to state, in the establishment and maintenance of a branch office or sales depot in the city of San Francisco, California. At some time did it seem to you necessary or advisable to establish a depot in San Francisco? A. For quite a long time the Trustees discussed that question of the advisability of establishing such a depot, not only in San Francisco but in London.

Q. And at some time, on some occasion, did the necessity for the establishment of such a depot become very acute? A. It became very acute after the walk-out.

Q. Now, when was it that this situation arose which made the importance of establishing such a depot so acute? A. In March, 1920.

Q. Will you state what the considerations were that led you into believing it advisable to establish such a depot? A. To establish it at that time?

Q. At that time, yes. A. Because of the deliberate attempt on the part of an element in the Christian Science movement to destroy the publications

issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and to also stop, apparently, the sale of Mrs. Eddy's works.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, the defendants object and move to strike out the first part of this answer as involving a conclusion.

The COURT. Will you read the question and answer?

(The question and answer are read.)

The COURT. I think the answer is responsive to the question. What paragraph of the bill does this refer to?

Mr. WITHINGTON. The last paragraph, your Honor. It is Paragraph No. 10.

Q. And was the situation a situation which was peculiarly local to California and the neighboring States? A. Well, it seemed to be specially active there.

Q. Now, before this situation which you have just spoken of arose were there other considerations which had been taken up by the Trustees in connection with the proposition of establishing a depot? A. Yes, very important ones.

Q. And what were those considerations? A. Largely on account of the zone system established by the Postal Department, and the necessity of getting our shipments, after being ordered, to their destination as rapidly as possible.

Q. Just how did the zone system have any bearing on the question of the advisability of having a San Francisco depot? A. Of course, the whole system of zones is a government and also an express matter; that within a certain zone the charges are very much less than outside of that zone, and the zones keep extending; so that in our calculations we figure how far San Francisco as a center could extend in order to make it more profitable to ship from San Francisco than from Boston to those zones.

Q. Was this fact with regard to the postal zone, as shown on that chart, taken into consideration by you in determining upon the advisability of establishing such a depot? (Handing chart to witness.) A. Oh, yes, entirely.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Have you any objection to the marking of that chart as an exhibit?

Mr. SMITH. No objection.

(Chart, relative to postal zones, marked Exhibit 26.)

Mr. WITHINGTON. That, your Honor, is a chart showing the operation of the postal zones.

The COURT. Is this chart issued by the Government or made up by the Publishing Society?

Mr. WITHINGTON. No; this was made up by the Publishing Society for the purpose of showing the economy in shipping to a center and then shipping from that center out to certain zones.

Q. Now, in connection with these zone regulations how was it proposed to ship the literature and the pamphlets and Mrs. Eddy's works to San Francisco? A. By boat through the Panama Canal.

Q. Thereby getting it cheaper? A. Very low rates, yes.

Q. And then using the express or the United States mails for shipment from San Francisco into the zones, as shown on this chart? A. Yes.

Q. As a matter of economy did this seem a wise step to the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. Eventually it must turn out a very wise step.

Of course, in establishing anything at first it is often done at a more or less disadvantage until the business grows to a point that it warrants it.

Q. And you are now referring to the original cost? A. The original cost.

Q. When was that depot established? A. Some time during the summer of 1920.

Q. And since that time have the books and literature distributed by the Publishing House been distributed from the San Francisco depot as a center? A. They have.

Q. Have you in any way a similar depot in London? A. No, we have not established that in exactly—not in the same way at all. We didn't do it there.

Q. Was the establishment of such a depot under consideration by the Trustees prior to the establishment of the San Francisco depot? A. Yes; they were both under consideration.

Q. And as a matter of good business policy did the Trustees think it would be in the end advisable to have similar depots in other parts of the world? A. Eventually in all parts of the world.

Q. In 1920 you stated that there was an additional consideration which led you to believe that the necessity of such a depot was acute. Was that situation such that it practically prevented the distribution of your books without the establishment of a depot in San Francisco? A. That seemed to be the evident intent and purpose of what was going on.

Mr. SMITH. The defendants object to the answer as not responsive, and not a statement of fact, and as involving a conclusion.

(The question and answer are read.)

The COURT. I think the answer may be stricken out and he may answer Yes or No. A. Yes.

Q. And was it your judgment that in order to continue the distribution of the literature of the Publishing Society and the works of Mrs. Eddy it was necessary and advisable to establish such a depot? A. It was.

Q. Was that your best judgment? A. That was our very best judgment of what was the thing to do.

Q. Arrived at after— A. After careful consideration.

Q. And by all the Trustees discussing the matter? A. By the Trustees present discussing it.

Q. Had one of the Trustees at that time made a trip to California in which he had made a canvass of the situation? A. No, not at that time, I think.

Q. Prior to that time had any of the Trustees been out there with regard to that? A. Well, no, not on that particular point.

Q. Wasn't Mr. Rowlands out there at the time that the depot was est-

ablished? A. He went out there to investigate the whole thing.

Q. That is what I meant. A. Oh, I beg your pardon. Yes, it was prior to the establishment of it, yes.

Q. And Mr. Rowlands was on the territory making an examination? A. Yes.

Q. Personally? A. Personally.

Q. And it was a result of what he ascertained from his examination that made the Trustees deem it advisable to establish such a depot promptly? A. Yes, to do it at once.

Q. Are you familiar with the value of the lease of the property which you have in San Francisco? A. I am familiar with the location and also to an extent with the value.

Q. Was it to you that the communication was addressed, or Mr. Rowlands, with regard to the offer to take the lease off the hands of the Publishing Society by the payment of a bonus? A. That was told to myself, and Mr. Rowlands also I believe was told it.

Q. And was that an offer by some outside concern? A. It was.

Q. In which they offered to pay a substantial bonus? A. A very substantial bonus.

Q. Of how much?

Mr. SMITH. The defendants object, for lack of qualification on the part of the witness to give such evidence. I gather also that the offer, if there was one, was in writing.

The COURT. He may answer if he knows of his own personal knowledge.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Well, does that include, if an offer was made to him— wouldn't that come within the scope of his knowledge?

The COURT. I think so.

A. The offer was made of \$1500 a month, and our rent is \$900. That was over a year ago that the offer was made.

Q. And that \$1500 a month was for the balance of the unexpired term? A. The balance of the unexpired term, yes.

Q. Now, the ninth paragraph of the answer alleges, in substance, that the plaintiffs, after the removal or purported removal of Mr. Rowlands on March 17, 1919, permitted him to continue acting as a Trustee, and while wrongfully continuing his said removal they have continued payment to Mr. Rowlands. It is a fact that, in spite of the vote of the Board of Directors removing Mr. Rowlands, his pay has been continued as a Trustee since that date, March, 1919? A. Yes.

Q. When the vote of the Directors was communicated to the Board of Trustees did they consult counsel as to the validity of their removal? A. They did.

Mr. SMITH. We object to that line of inquiry, if the Court please, as immaterial and irrelevant to the issues here pending.

The COURT. Well, I understand that he has been paid at the same rate of compensation since his removal as previously, and I assume that this evidence is offered for the purpose of justifying or explaining in some way these subsequent payments, and for the purpose of claiming, I assume, that the Trustees were justified in making the payments.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, my position is just this. The paragraph alleges that the plaintiffs wrongfully continued Mr. Rowlands' removal, and that while their removal was being contested, contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church, they have continued since the date of his removal to pay Mr. Rowlands \$500 a month. Now, we hope to justify it, first, by saying that there was certainly on the part of the plaintiffs no belief that they were wrongfully contesting that removal, and that therefore if they in good faith continued to permit Mr. Rowlands to serve as a Trustee, add that he actually did serve, then both the question of whether by reason of the injunction the fact that Mr. Rowlands was acting as a de facto Trustee at any rate entitled him to pay, is a matter of law open. Secondly, that if Mr. Rowlands, honestly believing that he was still a Trustee, or that there was a reasonable claim that he was a Trustee, continued his services, and his services were reasonably worth the amount that he was paid, that no objection can be made to the payment even though it was made upon the basis of his being a Trustee rather than on the basis of a quantum meruit.

Mr. SMITH. The defendants submit that the circumstances under which the service was rendered, or the office sought to be held, are mainly shown by the bill of complaint and other proceedings in that suit; and we submit that if that evidence were produced it would show that the removed Trustee and his associates filed a misleading bill of complaint, by which they obtained a temporary injunction from the Court, and that a series of months and years elapsed while that action was pending; that ultimately the Full Court dissolved the injunction and dismissed the bill of complaint showing that the contest was a wrongful one, and that the service was rendered solely during this interval of contest, and that the person to whom this money was paid can be at most regarded as a de facto Trustee, and therefore that case falls within the Massachusetts and other precedents to the effect that a de facto officer is not entitled to claim or collect or receive compensation during the time when he holds on under such conditions.

The COURT. I think I will allow the fact to be shown so far as it has any bearing on the good faith of these Trustees in making these payments. Eventually, however, it would seem to be a question of law as to whether they had any authority to make the payments, but I think I will allow the evidence to go in as to the circumstances under which these payments were made.

Mr. SMITH. We submit in that connection, your Honor, that mainly the circumstances are shown by the record of that case.

The COURT. Well, of course that record is not before us at this time.

Mr. SMITH. But in that connection I referred especially to the difference between secondary and original evidence upon such a subject, and doubt whether it will either save time or be fair to the defendants to allow this witness to describe that legal situation.

The COURT. Well, I shall expect that not very much time will be taken on this question, anyway, by either side.

Q. Did you consult counsel? A. We did.

Q. And did you consult more than one counsel? A. We did.

Q. Consulted counsel in Boston? A. In Boston.

Q. And Mr. Rowlands' counsel in Chicago? A. Mr. Strawn.

Q. And did you also then submit the matter for the opinion of Mr. Justice Hughes? A. We consulted Justice Hughes first.

Q. First? A. First, yes.

Q. I thought you consulted Mr. Choate first? A. No, Justice Hughes first.

Q. And then Mr. Choate? A. Then Mr. Choate, as a local representative.

Q. And then Mr. Strawn? A. Yes, and Mr. Whipple.

Q. And were the opinions of those counsel all rendered to the Trustees? A. They were.

Q. Were all those opinions to the same effect? A. Every one of them.

Q. And as a result of the opinions so rendered was the bill in equity then filed by you? A. It was.

Q. And following the granting of the temporary injunction you continued to make the payment of \$500 a month to Mr. Rowlands? A. We did.

Q. And that continued during the hearing and after the Master's report and up to the time of the Supreme Court decision, November 24, 1921? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, during that time did Mr. Rowlands continue to act in the capacity of a Trustee? A. He did, in every way.

Q. And did he consult with the other members of the Board? A. He did.

Q. Did you have the benefit of his advice and counsel? A. We had.

Mr. SMITH. The defendants object to this line of examination. The inquiry as to whether his services were valuable or otherwise would be one in which we could present some evidence and it would involve a considerable hearing.

The COURT. As I stated to your Honor the other day when my statement was stricken from the record, we have abundant reason for feeling that his services were not valuable at all, but quite the contrary. But this is an inquiry, it seems to me, remote from the present issues. If it is to be pursued we of course want an opportunity to be heard about it. We object to the line of evidence as remote and even irrelevant to present issues, and also as presenting a basis for payment not recognized by law.

The COURT. Assuming that he was authorized to act as a Trustee, which presents a question of law, but if we assume that he as a matter of law was authorized to act as a Trustee after he had been removed by the Directors, then the question arises, what services did he perform in connection with the Trust, and what was the fair value of those services?

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, we assume he performed the services of a Trustee. We have made no contest on that. The value of those services is what we are asking the Court to fix by the Deed or there is a provision in the Deed for fixing them. It is not left to what they may be considered worth in general. On the contrary, there is in the Deed a specific provision for the amount of those services, or for fixing that amount. The Deed mentions a particular sum and declares that it shall be paid unless the Church fixes a different sum, so that the amount of compensation is not left at large at all by the Deed.

The COURT. What do you say to that, Mr. Withington?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Well, I assume, even if that is so, that the compensation which was paid or authorized by those who did authorize it was deemed to be reasonable for the services rendered. Now, if he was receiving that compensation, why, I think it makes it all the more important to show that not only did these Trustees regard that as a reasonable pay, but that the defendants, who had fixed that compensation themselves, deemed it was a reasonable amount for the services.

Now it may be as pointed out the other day, your Honor, that the defendants would like to contend that the falling off of the business of the Publishing Society was the direct result of Mr. Rowlands' participation as a Trustee on that Board. It may or it may not be. We were ready to meet that issue. It was not made, an issue in this case, and the fact that Mr. Rowlands did serve puts us in a position where we simply have to show whether his services as rendered were those of a Trustee, or, if not as a Trustee, whether they were reasonably worth what he received for them. We do not test, on the theory of a quantum meruit, whether the house that was built was a house that would last ten years or last twenty years. It is a question of what his services were worth. I think that these people who made the payments, these remaining Trustees, if they paid \$500 a month, and they thought that was a reasonable compensation or at least a minimum reasonable compensation for the work that was done, I think that that might authorize or justify the payment even though as a matter of law he was not entitled as a de facto Trustee, which I do not understand is the law in Massachusetts, as Judge Smith has stated; at least, I can find no such law.

The COURT. What is the provision of the Deed?

Mr. SMITH. I will read it:

"Said Trustees shall each receive annually \$1000 for their services in that capacity, payable semi-annually, in payments of \$500 each, or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time."

If the Court will permit me a moment further, in connection with the

implication of acquiescence on the part of the Directors in this payment, it is to be remembered that throughout this period the Directors are under a drastic injunction not to interfere with the Trustees in their conduct under the Deed of Trust; so surely nothing like acquiescence or consent can be charged against them while such an injunction was outstanding.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I did not charge it; I simply asked you fixed the sum of \$500 a month as reasonable compensation for the Trustees, at least, the Church did. Isn't that a fact?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, previously.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Well, that is all I ask.

The COURT. Well, the Church has since from time to time fixed the salary of the Trustees, as I understand it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. And the salary as fixed by the Trustees is at the rate of \$500 a month?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Yes, your Honor. The Court. And during the time that Mr. Rowlands was acting subsequently to his removal. Now, do you, Mr. Smith, agree that the salary of a Trustee during this period of time, during which Mr. Rowlands was paid, and which is in controversy, was \$500 a month?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. And do you also agree that he performed under the Deed of Trust the duties of a Trustee which would entitle him to that salary, provided as a matter of law he was entitled to it?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. Then I will exclude the evidence which you offer.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I think that covers it, with the exception that I would like to follow with this question: Whether Mr. Eustace considers the payment of \$500 a month a fair and reasonable compensation for such services as he did render.

Mr. SMITH. The defendants object to that question as irrelevant and involving an effort to justify the payment upon a basis not recognized by law.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Well, that question was raised the other day and your Honor made a ruling specifically on it and I am making the inquiry.

The COURT. Well, what is your question, again?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Whether this witness considers the payment of \$500 a month as a fair and reasonable compensation to Mr. Rowlands for services rendered.

The COURT. Well, in view of the statement of counsel that Mr. Rowlands performed the services of a Trustee under this Deed, and also admits that he was entitled to \$500 if he was entitled to recover anything, it seems to me it is immaterial.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, this is the situation as I understand the authorities. The question whether a de facto Trustee continuing in good faith under an honest belief that he was a Trustee is entitled to his salary is purely a question of law, but even in jurisdictions where they have held that a Trustee was not, as a matter of fact entitled to recover his salary as a de facto Trustee as a matter of law, nevertheless they have said that he was entitled in a suit on a quantum meruit to recover for the value of his services. If these defendants wish to raise the question of law it seems to me that we are also entitled to prove that as a matter of fact his services on a quantum meruit would be worth at least \$500 a month.

The COURT. Mr. Smith, do you agree, although not entitled as a Trustee de jure to any salary, that if he is entitled as a de facto Trustee to recover what his services were fairly worth, that they were fairly worth \$500 per month?

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, we dislike to agree to anything that will sanction this theory now advanced by Mr. Withington. We understand the situation to be that he held an office under this suit and injunction, and we have not made any claim that the salary was more or less than it should have been. We admit that the Church had previously fixed the salary and that no change was made, indeed, none could be made during the pendency of that suit. The injunction forbade it. We have not intended to raise any question as to the proper amount to be paid him, if any amount is to be paid, not thinking that that was involved. I dislike to make any admission that would sanction any other theory; nevertheless your Honor will see that our intention is not to raise any question as to the proper compensation of a Trustee under the Deed.

The COURT. I understand your position. It is that as a matter of law he was not entitled to any salary at all.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor.

The COURT. Because he was removed as a Trustee.

Mr. SMITH. And because he held the office wrongfully, by means of a petition or bill of complaint which was misleading and was ultimately dismissed.

The COURT. If your contention is right, why, then this evidence will be immaterial.

Mr. SMITH. Quite so.

The COURT. If, on the other hand, he is entitled, although he was not a Trustee, but was de facto a Trustee and performed the duties of his office— if he was entitled to recover under the circumstances what his services were reasonably worth, then I think there ought to be some evidence as to what those services were worth. So I think at this time that it is proper for either side to introduce evidence bearing upon that question, which evidence may or may not be material, depending upon the questions of law that will have to be decided previously to the decision of that question.

Mr. SMITH. Will your Honor pardon me if I present a thought applicable to your Honor's last statement?

Isn't there a danger, if that inquiry is pursued, that the Court will be forced into the position of making people pay for something under an injunction im-

properly issued because of a misleading petition, and ultimately dismissed? In other words, would not that theory impose upon unwary recipients a service which they regard as not valuable at all, and which they have tried to stop, and have tried to stop rightly, and ultimately the Court held that they did stop it rightly? Our subsequent reception of the service was against our consent and utterly contrary to our desire. Surely the Court will not impose a liability upon us under those circumstances. That would be to allow the machinery of the Court, the processes, to become instruments of injustice, and would not allow the Court to try, if possible to right the wrong done because of this misleading bill of complaint and the proceedings under it, which ultimately were determined in our favor.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I do not like to have the bill of complaint alleged as misleading, in view of the fact that the Court said that the facts found by the Master were all sustained except as to the conclusion of law. Certainly a conclusion of law could not be called a misleading bill of complaint.

Mr. SMITH. I undertake to say that the Master did not—

Mr. WITHINGTON. Does this discussion get us anywhere, your Honor?

Mr. SMITH—support the allegations of the bill of complaint.

The COURT. I think I will allow the question to be put, and when it is answered we will take a recess.

Q. Now, have you in mind the question which I asked? A. I would rather have it read.

Q. Perhaps I can rephrase it. Did you consider the payment of \$500 a month to Mr. Rowlands during the period from March, 1919, to the date of the decree of the Supreme Court, the payment at the rate of \$500 a month, a reasonable amount for the services rendered by Mr. Rowlands? A. I would have to emphasize that it was a very meagre amount for the services rendered, in my opinion.



days usually; Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays that he came up here.

Q. Did you consider at the time that you elected him as a Trustee the fact that it might be possible to continue him in the New York office? A. Why, I didn't really—I thought no more of Mr. Harvey continuing his work down there than I would of appointing Mr. Lamson and expecting him to give up his work in the bank.

Q. Previously to Mr. Harvey's election had there been other Trustees serving who had held other positions beside that of Trustee? A. Why, all the time.

Q. Had there been any Trustee that you knew of who did not have other duties beside that of Trustee in the Publishing Society? A. Not one that I know of.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, we desire to draw attention to the fact these questions relate not to similar circumstances, not to anybody who was receiving an all-time salary, but to persons who were receiving only part-time pay, not parallel at all with this circumstance.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Isn't that a matter for argument?

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that the relevancy of the evidence is involved. Here a man who is employed for full-time work up to a certain date, and he is elected to an office which takes only part of his time, but he continues to receive both salaries. Surely, that is not involved with any precedent where other persons have held the same office part of the time and have had other occupations part of the time. In this instance the claimant was employed for full time and paid for full time, and thereafter was given him this part-time salary, he keeping both.

Mr. WITHINGTON. There is no question. May I put a question and have a ruling on it?

Q. Do you know whether when Judge Smith was a Trustee he received other compensation for other service?

Mr. SMITH. Just a minute. I object to that, unless it also appears that that other position was a full-time position.

The COURT. The Trustees who were appointed or elected under this Trust I assume would be required to give all the time that was necessary to be given to properly perform the duties of their office. I also assume that if they had any spare time which was not reasonably required in the performance of their duties as Trustees, that that time was their own, to use in such way as they saw fit.

Mr. SMITH. We so understand it. The COURT. Now, there is nothing in the deed creating this Trust, so far as I know, which prevents a person who is acting as Trustee from engaging in any other business, assuming that he devotes all the time that is necessary, all that is required, to the performance of his duties as such Trustee. That is his first duty. If there is any time left, not so required, I assume that he could use it in his own private business or in any other business that he saw fit to use it. I do not think this last question is material. We are not discussing the question as to whether Mr. Smith did it or not.

Mr. WITHINGTON. The only materiality is as to whether these were people who are objecting to this dual capacity are considering themselves the fact that the trust did not require the attention of the men all the time.

The COURT. The only question we are considering at this moment is whether Mr. Harvey was doing business which he should not receive compensation for.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Very well.

Q. Did Mr. Harvey come over from New York to Boston whenever the business of the Publishing Society required? A. Whenever he was required.

Q. And did he hold himself ready on call to come whenever there was anything of importance? A. At any moment, yes.

Q. Do you know whether the traveling expenses and the expenses of Mr. Harvey's hotel when he was here in Boston were borne out of his own pocket, or was there some separate provision for that? A. No, he paid all of his own traveling expenses and hotel expenses paid every expense in connection with coming here for the purposes of the Trust.

Q. And you knew at the time you employed him that he had an apartment or residence in New York? A. We did.

Q. For which he had a lease. A. Yes.

Q. And in your judgment was there any interference with his duties as a Trustee of the Publishing Society by reason of the fact that he was employed to do the New York office? A. None whatever.

Q. In connection with that service has Mr. Harvey spent, in addition to the service during the day, his evenings and time in the night in attention to the business here in Boston? A. We never paid any attention to night or day, we go all the time.

Q. Did you consider it a matter of considerable importance, or of any importance, that Mr. Harvey should continue in charge of the New York office at least until the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down?

A. I agreed with the business manager that it was absolutely essential for the welfare of our advertising in New York that Mr. Harvey stay there.

Q. Had Mr. Harvey built up a considerable advertising business in New York for the Publishing Society? A. A very big business.

Q. As I understand it, out of the \$500 a month which he received as Trustee, he paid all of his traveling expenses back and forth from New York, and his hotel expenses, and other expenses while staying here in Boston. A. He paid every expense himself.

Q. Did he travel more than once a week between New York and Boston, to your knowledge? A. Oh, at times, yes; he would come up on the midnight, or 5 o'clock, and go back on the midnight, perhaps, or early next morning, or whatever was necessary.

Q. I want to next direct your attention to the question raised in paragraph 5, the objection raised in paragraph 6 of the defendant's answer, to the effect that although David B. Ogden resigned and ceased to act as Trustee of said Publishing Society on or about July 1, 1921, the plaintiffs have contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church donated to said Ogden out of said Trust funds the sum of \$500 a month since said date. Do you know how long Mr. Ogden had been connected with the Publishing Society? A. About 13 years.

Q. And where had Mr. Ogden lived before he came to Boston? A. Portland, Oregon.

Q. And had given up his business in Portland in order to come and serve the Publishing Society? A. He had.

Q. Had Mr. Ogden any business connections or any business associations besides his activities in the Publishing Society here in Boston? A. None whatever.

Q. And Mr. Ogden had originally come as business manager of the Publishing Society? A. He did.

Q. And then he had later been elected a Trustee of the Publishing Society, and had served the balance of the time from 1908 as Trustee until July, 1921? A. 1917 to 1921, as Trustee.

Q. Having been business manager from 1908 to 1917? A. To 1917.

Q. Did the Trustees consider after receiving Mr. Ogden's resignation, the question of making him some payments or compensation following the termination of his duties as a Trustee? A. Yes.

Q. And what conclusion was reached? A. We contemplated following what was done in Mr. Hutton's case.

Q. Mr. Hutton had been a Trustee? A. He had been a Trustee, and that was an allowance of \$200 a month as long as he desired to accept it, and we contemplated giving Mr. Ogden that same thing.

Q. And Mr. Hutton had received \$200 a month as long as he desired? A. He has and is receiving it.

Q. Is receiving it now? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Hutton retired as Trustee when? A. In 1917.

Q. Had that payment to Mr. Hutton been made with the knowledge and approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. It had.

Q. What arrangement did you make, the Trustees make, with regard to compensation, with Mr. Ogden? A. We decided to pay Mr. Ogden for the period of six months \$500 a month, in order to allow him to get adjusted to his new order of things.

Q. That is, instead of a monthly payment continuously during the life of Mr. Ogden? A. Yes.

Q. Or as long as he desired it, to make payment for only six months at the rate of \$500 a month? A. Yes, and then we contemplated by that time an adjustment would have been made between the Board of Directors and the Trustees, and we could come to some happy arrangement that would directly take care of Mr. Ogden just as much as he needed.

Q. Were you aware of any policy with regard to the Publishing Society in connection with making payment or provision for men who had served a large portion of their lives in the Publishing Society after the termination of their service with it? A. In the Deed of Trust, we are commanded to conduct that Trust in a Christian spirit, and in the natural conduct of it it has always been the custom to do the very best that we knew how for every employee that left its service—rightly left its service.

Q. Now, were you familiar with the payments outside of those to Mr. Ogden made by the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. Oh, yes.

Q. You knew of other occasions of similar payments? A. Oh, yes.

Q. And this had been the policy of the Trustees of the Publishing Society for many years? A. I supposed it had always been; as long as I knew anything about it it was always our effort and purpose to do so.

Q. Was that known to the Directors of the Church? A. I think known and thoroughly indorsed because, as I understand it, they pursue the same course in the Church affairs.

Q. And you were aware of the fact that they had in connection with their own offices a pension of some sort when a man has served a certain number of years?

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, we object to this, because the financial beneficiary was not consulted about this payment to Mr. Ogden at all; the Church had been consulted about the so-called precedent that has been mentioned. Here is a situation entirely different from any preceding. Moreover, an inquiry into these several instances involving the payment or retaining employees or Directors after the service of a certain term? A. I have always understood that they pursued that, and in the hearings it came out that they had a pension system.

Q. Did you consider this arrangement with Mr. Ogden as the conduct of your Trust in a Christian spirit and for the promotion of Christian Science? A. I did, but of course I thought it was only a temporary and inadequate compensation.

Q. Now, I wish to direct your attention to paragraph 4, in which it is alleged that on or about the 26th of November, 1921, the plaintiffs contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church donated from said Trust funds further sums of \$2500 and \$2499.99 to John R. Watts, in addition to the fixed and regular compensation for his services. First, the \$2499.99 was paid under the

general payment of the three months salary? A. It was.

Q. I will consider that in connection with the other charge, but I would like to direct your attention to the payment of \$2500, the \$2500 payment. Do you know how long Mr. Watts had been connected with the Publishing Society? A. I think it is about seven years all told.

Q. Had Mr. Watts at the time immediately following the decision of the Supreme Court given up his resignation? A. He had.

Q. Prior to the time when the original suit of Eustace v. Dickey had been instituted, had Mr. Watts done legal service for the Trustees of the Publishing Society? A. He has always done legal service except in connection with the early part of the bill in equity, in which he would take no part whatever from a legal standpoint, as he testified in the hearing; but from the time of the hearing on our opinion he has given us very valuable legal services in connection with that, too.

Q. And had there been, when you first were associated with the Publishing Society, any understanding with regard to Mr. Watts' right to practice law on his own initiative?

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, I wish to bring to your Honor's attention the fact that his early employment was of an entirely different character, and even under the different employer. He was originally, as the evidence shows, employed in the collection department or something of that sort, at \$2000 a year—employed by the Trustees. His election as a business manager was for quite a different salary, and was an election by the Directors, and an entirely different arrangement and apparently a full time position.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Isn't that also a matter of argument? Do you object to the question?

Mr. SMITH. I desire to save time, partly, and to aid the Court—

Mr. WITHINGTON. You cannot save time without objecting to the question and getting a ruling.

The COURT. Does this testimony relate to legal services?

Mr. WITHINGTON. The \$2500 legal service.

The COURT. Does this present inquiry relate to legal services before he was business manager?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Before he was business manager?

The COURT. Yes.

Mr. WITHINGTON. No, your Honor.

Mr. SMITH. That is the very nature of the question. If it is withdrawn why—

The COURT. Well, if you limit it to his services he has performed, legal services, and any arrangement that may have been made during that time.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Yes.

Q. When was Mr. Watts first elected business manager? A. In 1917.

Q. Did you, with the other Trustees, have to do with the employment of Mr. Watts and the fixing of his salary? A. We employ every person in the Publishing Society.

Q. And you did employ Mr. Watts? A. We did.

Q. And fixed his salary? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any arrangement or any understanding in regard to the fixing or making of that salary with regard to Mr. Watts' right to practice law in addition? A. There was nothing said with regard to it, because I was the only one I think on the Board that was present when Mr. Watts first came—no, Mr. Ogden was—and it was distinctly understood and Mr. Watts was informed—

Mr. SMITH. I object to this, if the Court please, because the witness is apparently disregarding the—apparently going back to a prior time.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Well, I will bring it down shortly.

The COURT. I think it should be confined to, since 1917, to which this matter relates.

Mr. WITHINGTON. My only purpose is showing that this arrangement which was originally made was contemplated—the continuance of it was contemplated by the Trustees when they fixed Mr. Watts' salary.

The COURT. Well, you may show whether or not he did render legal services before 1917.

Q. Was there any payment for legal services prior to 1917, in connection with this \$2500? A. Not that the Publishing Society paid.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I am simply showing that they contemplated he might render legal services.

The COURT. Well, I understood you to claim that he had actually rendered legal services before he became business manager but had not been paid for them.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Perhaps I am in error about that. (Conferring with Mr. Watts.) You are right, your Honor. There had been legal services rendered prior to his appointment as business manager.

The COURT. But he had never made any charge for them and never been paid for them, your Honor.

The COURT. It seems to me we should confine the inquiry as to what happened when he was made business manager and since.

Q. At the time that Mr. Watts was made business manager were you aware of the original arrangement with regard to Mr. Watts practicing? A. Was.

Mr. SMITH. I object to that, if the Court please, as irrelevant to the present issue.

The COURT. I think he may answer that question, whether he knew of it.

Q. Were you aware of the fact that Mr. Watts had rendered before that time legal services to the Publishing Society? A. I was.

Q. And did Mr. Watts render subsequent to that time legal services to the Publishing Society? A. He has done so right along.

Q. In what connection? A. You don't want them in sequence?

Q. No, in general. I mean, what was the nature of them? A. In connection with the taking over of Dudley & Hodge, in connection with many matters that came up with the Federal

Trade Commission during the war. I would have to—

Q. Had there been from time to time bequests and legacies given? A. There have. He has always attended to those matters for us. Also, in Chicago there was an infringement of a copyright of ours, that we asked him to go out there to attend to, and he did. There are a number of things. I would have to refresh my memory with regard to them.

Q. Was Mr. Watts consulted before the Trustees determined to make this payment of \$2500 to him? A. Mr. Watts was not consulted at all.

Q. That was discussed by the Trustees? A. The Trustees alone.

Q. Will you state what consideration led you to authorize this payment of \$2500—what consideration led the Trustees to authorize it? A. Because we felt that the immense amount of time that Mr. Watts had put in over and above any legitimate demand on his time for the Publishing Society work, in rendering legal services of one kind and another, warranted some recognition, however inadequate it might be—some recognition of those services, and we unanimously voted to make it \$2500.

Q. Has Mr. Watts given of his time outside of the regular daily attendance at the business? A. Mr. Watts is usually at work from about 8 o'clock in the morning to about 12 o'clock at night.

Q. Has that been his continual practice in the last several years? A. He certainly has been doing it; you can always find him somewhere on his job.

Q. And in arriving at this amount of \$2500 how did you estimate it? A. We did not attempt to estimate it. We wanted to pay some slight compensation for his services, because we felt that it was only right and proper to do so, and that we had no right to accept legal services for our Trust without making a compensation.

Q. Did you think the sum of \$2500 was a fair and reasonable amount to pay him? A. Well, it was a very reasonable amount. It was not a fair amount, because it was wholly inadequate for what we had received. I would like to say, in connection with that—you asked me that Mr. Watts was the one who saved the Publishing Society thousands of dollars on the taxes, and he was opposed by everyone nearly on getting the taxes for our Trust eliminated—taken off, and that in itself, with the income tax that we would have had to pay, and the property tax, saved thousands upon thousands of dollars; I don't know, I haven't estimated it. That was his entire work from start to finish.

Q. And that was in connection with getting the Federal and the State authorities to waive any claim because of the charitable nature of the Trust? A. Yes, that ours was a charitable Trust.

Q. In connection with this memorandum about which there has been discussion, do you know when the words "and other legal expenses" were added to the memorandum. A. I do.

Q. Will you state the circumstances connected with the addition of those words to the original memorandum? A. They were made just at virtually the same time as the original memorandum, and when it came back, the memorandum came back to the Trustees' room, as I remember it, we added those words ourselves.

Q. Was Mr. Watts present when that discussion took place? A. I don't know whether he was or not, but we added it ourselves. I don't know whether he was present or not. He may have been, because Mr. Dixon and Mr. Watts were in the room present.

Q. Was that in consequence of some discussion you had had with Mr. Watts? A. I don't think so, because it was our own understanding of it.

Q. And it was merely a correction of the memorandum as originally made? A. We often correct them after they come back.

Q. Has there been any change in that memorandum since this proceeding, hearings in this proceeding, were started? A. Why, of course not. The memorandum so far as I know has not been touched at all.

The COURT. Was the addition to the memorandum made before the check was delivered to Mr. Watts?

The WITNESS. It was made before the check was actually drawn.

The WITNESS. It was made before the memorandum left our office, before the check could be drawn.

Q. In other words, the memorandum had to be sent to your chief accountant? A. Before the check could be drawn.

Q. And that authorization was in its present form before it was sent to the chief accountant? A. As far as I know, that is exactly the facts.

Q. Now, Miss Farr's office is right next to the Trustees' office? A. It adjoins our office.

Q. In making that check, it simply consisted of her bringing in the memorandum and your reading it, and your instructing her to add the words "and other legal expenses"? A. That is all.

Q. Then it was sent out later to Miss Urquhart, who made the check? A. Went through the natural course then, I suppose.

Q. Now, I want to direct your attention to the allegations contained in the third paragraph of the answer, in which it is alleged that the plaintiffs, contrary to their duty and in violation of the rights of said Church, donated to the business manager of said Society, the editors of the periodicals, and some other of its employees out of the funds held in trust by the Church, more than \$25,000 in addition to the fixed and regular compensation of the persons to whom said donations were made. It is a fact that sums aggregating something like \$25,000 were authorized by the Trustees to be paid out to certain of the employees? A. I believe that is about the aggregate that we authorized.

Q. Were those payments discussed and approved by the Trustees before they were made? A. Every payment was discussed carefully and considered.

Q. Will you state to the Court what the considerations were, which led you and Mr. Harvey to authorize these payments to these particular employees? A. My understanding of our Trust is that it has two fundamental things to do. First of all, the promotion of Christian Science, and, secondly, that it is to be conducted in a Christian manner. The promotion of Christian Science, of course, was fundamentally that the Publishing House is fundamental to that promotion, and any disorganization of the Publishing House of course could not help but affect the progress of Christian Science. Therefore, it was our duty as Trustees to do everything in our power to maintain the organization. Now, it was not that there was one single person in that Publishing House that had not expressed absolute loyalty in every way to their sense of right, and to work for the Publishing House, and therefore it was not that we were animated by any sense that the people would walk out as before, but it was that they should not have any sense of anxiety or unrest, which necessarily must follow any public statement that there is going to be a clean sweep, or anything of that kind; and we felt that from the standpoint of good business judgment as Trustees of that Trust that we ought to do everything in our power to steady and hold in perfect order the organization of the Publishing Society, not only in Boston but in our offices in other places. Then with regard to the Christian, the command to conduct it in a Christian spirit, that, as we understand it, and as we understood it as a Board, meant that we should certainly express the greatest possible care of every employee that there seemed to be any reason to suppose would lose his position, or would in any way be jeopardized with regard to his lease or house or any of those things that he was obligated for. And in considering the whole question from the standpoint of a Christian spirit, we not only took care of these to the extent of three months, but we also promulgated the order that if any employee was dismissed, to make room for some other incoming person, by the new regime, that we felt that they should receive one month's salary, in order to allow them an opportunity to get properly adjusted.

Q. In other words, you considered that the treatment of your employees in making some provision so that they would not be thrown out of a job and left entirely dependent upon securing a job or such position as might happen to be open, to make some provision so that they would have ample time to look around and take care of themselves properly? A. Because they had leases, they had houses, they had everything on their hands.

Q. Had many of your employees been called by the Publishing Society from various parts of the world? A. Many of them, that we granted the three months to had.

Q. Has that been the policy of the Publishing Society, to take its employees from different parts of the world? A. I think so, yes.

Q. In connection with the general order with regard to the one month's payment, in the event of an employee being forced out by the new regime, was that a policy which had been in force before this occasion in the Publishing Society? A. Always, something, if an employee was displaced, except for some proper ground; if they were displaced to make room for somebody else they were properly taken care of, and had been.

Q. And that was a part of what you considered your duty in conducting the Trust in a Christian spirit? A. I could not conceive of it in any other way.

Q. Now, in making up the list of persons who were to receive the three months' payment, was any regard had by the Trustees as to whether the employees who were to receive this payment had given overtime without any compensation or not? A. That was taken into consideration; the fact also that many of them were on yearly salaries was taken into consideration; in fact, we took into consideration everything with regard to it.

Q. Was there any understanding in connection with the receipt of this three months' payment to the effect that it would relieve the Publishing Society from any obligation on yearly salaries? A. That was not entered into with any of those that we granted it to, but we ourselves discussed that.

Q. Was there any such understanding of those obligations? That was taken for granted; if they accepted this.

Q. Yes, that is what I meant.

Q. Now, was there any other consideration with regard to the employees receiving this money in the event that they were continued on by the new regime? A. If satisfactory arrangements were made mutually agreeable to both the incoming Trustees and the old employees, whereby they continued on in the service of the Publishing Society, then the three months' salary would be considered as part payment on that.

Q. In other words, that was to be applied in the event that there was not the clean sweep which it had been indicated would occur? A. Exactly, yes.

Q. Have you the list of employees to whom this three months' payment was made? A. I think I know them all.

Q. Without going over each specific case, I want to ask you in general whether the employees named therein were important cogs in the organization of the Publishing Society? A. They were of course our most important cogs.

Q. And were they people who had been receiving any extra time or payment for overtime? A. No, they were not.

Q. And had these people given of their service more than ordinarily required by the terms of employment? A. I think every one of the Publish-

ing House has done that, but these had specially given overtime far in excess, I should imagine, of any three months' salary, because many of the people in the Publishing House have had to work night and day, for we have been running the business with about 400 odd employees that normally would probably take 600.

Q. I think you have answered, none of these employees had received any overtime for their services? A. None of them. No, I won't say that. Mr. McColleen received overtime.

Q. And he was the chauffeur that Mr. Dane referred to? A. The chauffeur, at all night or day, any time.

Q. And in connection with this list, are those people on a yearly or other basis? A. Most of them were on a yearly basis.

Q. And, as you have said, many of them came from distant places? A. Long distances.

Q. I will ask you whether it was your best judgment that such payments were necessary or proper in the administration of your Trust, as you understood your duties? A. I felt that they were essential.

Q. That is, not only proper but essential? A. Essential from not only the standpoint of good business but from the standpoint of the Christian way of conducting the Trust.

Q. And as to their employees, if they are continued on by your successors, this charge of \$25,000 will be practically reduced to nothing? A. Provided they are continued, of course, under mutually agreeable conditions.

Q. That is what I mean, if they are continued on terms satisfactory to both. A. Yes.

Q. When was Mr. Dixon first employed? A. Mrs. Dixon—

Q. Mr. Dixon. A. Mr. Dixon was first employed as an editor in June, 1914.

Q. Did he succeed to anybody or did he take over a new office? A. He really took over a new office. Mr. Dods had been managing editor and Mr. McKenzie had been editor. In June Mr. Dixon came in as editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

Q. You were one of the trustees at that time? A. I was.

Q. Now Mr. Dane suggested by his questions yesterday that Mr. Dixon's salary—his first salary—had been \$12,000, increased by \$3,000 over the salary therefore paid to any editor, with the express understanding that the \$3,000 was to include Mrs. Dixon's services. Was there any such agreement about the salary? There was absolutely no such agreement.

Q. What was Mr. Dixon's salary when he first came? A. Mr. Dixon when he came in June, 1914—his salary was fixed as \$10,000 a year to commence with September. During June, July and August, he received at the rate of \$8500 a year, because of some little delay in still working over in England. He did not take his office really until September. He was in employment in England.

Q. Then when Mr. Dixon first was employed instead of having an increase over the previous salary of \$9000 to \$12,000, he received a salary for a few months at the rate of \$8500. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then later received \$10,000? A. It was fixed in June at \$10,000 to take effect in September.

Q. Then there couldn't have been any increase of \$3000 from \$9000 which had been paid previously? A. No, Mr. Dane was mistaken.

Q. Has Mr. Dixon since his original employment received an additional salary, or an additional raise?



something that would have to be adjusted—taken up in the future by gifts or honorariums. A. I do not understand from our Trust that any contract that the Trust made—that we couldn't pay a bill that may have been incurred in one six months in the next six months.

Q. That is not my question. But did you understand that you should not incur any such liability, that would continue six months or a year at a time and ultimately be paid years later? A. I don't quite grasp what you are referring to.

Q. Let me remind you then. You understood your duty to be to conduct a cash business, and to conduct it by six months' periods? A. In substance that, yes. But as I say—

Q. Did you or did you not understand that you should conduct a cash business so far as possible and that it should be settled up every six months? A. In so far as our judgment will allow us to do so.

Q. Did you understand that it allowed you to incur continuing liability for a period of years, finally to be paid for by a lump check? A. Any proper indebtedness—

Q. Was there any reason why Mr. Watts' indebtedness, if there was one, should not have been adjusted at six months' intervals? A. Mr. Watts never spoke of an indebtedness or of a fee of any kind.

Q. Will you please answer my question? Was there any reason why an indebtedness to him should not be adjusted at the end of the six months' interval? Did you at the time recognize the fact that you were incurring an obligation as to services which would have to be adjusted later? A. Not in the sense of a legal obligation, no. But in the sense of a moral obligation, yes. We considered it a proper one.

Q. Why couldn't all moral obligations, as well as legal be settled every six months if they were of a financial nature? A. They might not come in.

Q. Was there any reason why this one didn't come in? A. Yes, because we didn't take it up.

Q. Wasn't it a definite liability? A. It wasn't a definite liability because it wasn't a liability at all unless it was presented.

Q. Did you expect it would be presented? A. He did not.

Q. Did you consider it paid when you finally paid him \$2500? A. We considered we were compensating him in a very slight degree.

Q. Will you please answer my question, whether it was being paid? A. Not paid in the sense you are using it.

Q. You considered it a moral obligation? A. Yes sir.

Q. And you knew throughout the interval, throughout this period, throughout these years, throughout all the time the services so-called were rendered, that your business was required to be conducted in cash, with a six months' settlement? A. With the statement I have made, yes.

Q. What qualification do you now make? A. That these were not entered into in any six months' period. I have said before we regarded this as a moral obligation.

Q. You knew it was your duty to try to get it in—get in all outstanding obligations, and you never tried to do anything of the kind? A. We certainly never did.

Q. Did you not think when you were making these balance sheets to examine the actual condition of the Society at the end of each six months? A. The books would show exactly what our legal indebtedness was.

Q. Not unless the accounts were presented? A. If the accounts were not presented we never sent for an account that I know of.

Q. Did you try to get in all your outstanding obligations at the end of six months? A. Certainly not. We never made any request for any such thing.

Q. You didn't try to make your statement at the end of these intervals correspond with the actual situation? A. We took our books and expected our bookkeepers to carry it out.

Q. If you had supposed that somebody had a claim against you of a physical or financial nature, wouldn't you have asked for it? A. We never supposed any such thing.

Q. The question is whether you considered it your duty or not? A. Perhaps if I had supposed somebody had—that I owed something to from the Publishing Society—I might ask him.

Q. Did you suppose, or didn't you, that you owed something to Mr. Watts? A. I said as a legal obligation. I had no sense that I owed him anything as a legal obligation, but as a moral obligation we did in every sense.

Q. Don't you consider your moral obligation and legal obligations were equally subject to the six months' payment? A. Certainly not.

Q. You didn't consider you had to conduct the business so as to settle all sorts of obligations at those intervals, mentioned in the deed? A. Not at all. I never took a moral obligation in that sense.

[At this point the court took a recess until two o'clock P. M.]

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**  
**HERBERT W. EUSTACE, Cross-Examination, Resumed.**

Q. (By Mr. Smith.) Mr. Eustace, did Mr. Watts become business manager in August, 1921? A. He did.

Q. Was his salary at that time fixed at \$6,000 a year? A. \$6,000? Wasn't it \$6,500? It was \$6,000 or \$6,500, I think, one or the other.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Can you verify it?

Q. Perhaps you can consult and ascertain. A. \$6,000.

Q. In February, 1918, his salary was raised to \$7,200 or \$7,500? A. I think \$7,200.

Q. At that time was there an agreement made between him and the Board of Trustees by which he undertook to transact the legal business of the Publishing Society or to lend his legal services to the Publishing Society? A. Was an agreement made, do you say?

Q. In February, 1918, at or about the time that Mr. Watts' salary was

raised from \$6,000 a year to \$7,200 a year, was there an agreement made between him and the Trustees of the Publishing Society whereby he put his legal services subject to the disposal of the Trustees? A. I don't know whether there was any such thing. I don't remember anything of the kind.

Q. You were present during the hearings before Judge Dodge in June and July of 1919, were you not? A. I was away in California towards the end of July.

Q. You may not have heard the record that is introduced in evidence on this subject. A. I will be glad to hear it now.

Q. You do not remember it now? A. I don't remember it.

Q. You recognize the volume from which I am reading as being your printed report of the evidence in that case, or a part of it? A. I do.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Are you now going to read part of the Trustees' minutes?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, the record.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I would rather have the Trustees' minutes.

Mr. SMITH. We have requested them, if they are here. The record for February 27, 1918.

The WITNESS. February 17th, did you say?

Mr. SMITH. February 27, 1918, as I understand the record. May this not be offered subject to later corrections?

CROSBY, J. I understand they have the original record here of the Trustees.

Q. You have handed me the original minutes of the Trustees of the Publishing Society for February 27, 1918, have you? A. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. I read in part as follows, reading all that relates to this subject:

"Mr. Watts came to the meeting and offered a recommendation for discontinuance, which was approved. He also presented a recommendation for advance in salary, which was approved."

"Mr. Watts gave a report on the handling of the legal affairs for the Publishing Society and his experience with Mr. Norwood. Mr. Watts further stated that he felt that as business manager of the Publishing Society and also having a thorough knowledge of law he better handle the Publishing Society's legal affairs individually rather than by cooperating with Mr. Norwood's office. The Trustees approved this recommendation, and instructed Mr. Watts to handle all the Publishing Society's affairs hereafter."

Mr. WITHINGTON. You don't mean to have it understood that Mr. Watts' recommendation as to an increase in salary was not an increase as to his own salary?

Mr. SMITH. Pardon me. I did not catch it.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Did you intend to have the record conveyed to the Court that Mr. Watts' recommendation of an increase in salary had anything to do with his own increase of salary?

Mr. SMITH. We are not informed. We understand that his salary was raised at about that time, and the record contains a recommendation on that subject; but the record must speak for itself, so far as we are informed.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I am willing to have Mr. Eustace interpret it.

Q. Mr. Watts' salary was raised from \$7,200 a year to \$10,000 a year about afterwards, was it not? A. I think some time in September or October, 1918.

Q. Some six or seven months after his salary was raised, at or about the time this agreement was made, it was again raised to \$10,000 a year? A. What agreement are you referring to?

Q. The one just read. A. That is not an agreement at all.

Q. The record ought to speak for itself, doubtless, on that. I will refer to the record rather than the agreement. Is it a fact that some six or seven months after that transaction shown by the record just read Mr. Watts' salary was again raised from \$7,200 a year to \$10,000 a year? A. It was, in October.

Q. That was about the time that the relations between the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the Directors of the Church became most acute, was it not? A. There was some correspondence going on.

Q. Will you answer that question? You have no difficulty in answering it? A. I have. I answered it. There was some correspondence going on. It was not acute at that time.

Q. Is it not a fact that on the 11th of September, 1918, you and your associate Trustees orally delivered an ultimatum to the Directors in relation to the relations between the two boards? A. We gave a very clear and emphatic statement of our contentions with regard to the trust deed.

Q. And following that, and following Mr. Watts' declared adherence to your side of the controversy, his salary was raised to \$10,000 a year, was it not? A. No, it was not.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Pardon me. It was his refusal to adhere to the Directors that you are referring to?

Mr. SMITH. That is one way of putting it. It is a different word.

Mr. WITHINGTON. It makes a difference whether it was a statement to the Directors or to the Trustees.

Mr. SMITH. Are you a witness now?

Mr. WITHINGTON. I endeavor to be when you are inaccurate in your statements.

Mr. SMITH. I did not know that you could be a witness at the same time with Mr. Eustace.

Q. Did you or did you not understand after the 31st day of February, 1918, that Mr. Watts as business manager would attend to the legal affairs of the Publishing Society? A. I understood that Mr. Watts, as the record states, felt that he was very capable of handling the legal affairs of the Publishing Society, and I agreed with that.

Q. Did you or did you not understand from February 27, that Mr. Watts as business manager of the Publishing Society, and also having a thorough knowledge of the law, would

handle the Publishing Society's legal affairs? A. What do you mean by handling Mr. Smith?

Q. I want you to answer that question, if you will. A. I will gladly answer it if you will tell me what you mean by handling.

Q. I am using the words found in your record. These are not my words. The word "handle" occurs in your record. I assume you may know what it means. A. Mr. Watts on a number of occasions did handle it in connection with others.

Q. Will you not answer my question? From the 27th of February, 1918, did you not understand that Mr. Watts as business manager of the Publishing Society and also having a thorough knowledge of the law would handle the Publishing Society's legal affairs for his salary as business manager? A. I did not. I understood that it meant that Mr. Norwood would have nothing to do with the affairs of the Christian Science Publishing Society legally.

Q. You did not understand, then, that Mr. Watts would thereafter handle those legal affairs as business manager with his thorough knowledge of the law? A. Certainly not.

Q. This made no difference at all; this minute of the 27th of February, 1918, made no difference at all in your understanding of the situation? A. Not at all, only that Mr. Watts could do it.

Q. That is perfectly fair. That is quite clear. In your estimate as to the value of Mr. Rowlands' services from March 17, 1919, until he ceased to draw compensation as a Trustee, did you take into account the fact that he was claiming to be obedient to the Manual in his capacity as a Trustee but was throughout that period acting in direct disobedience to the Manual?

Mr. WITHINGTON. Just a moment. A. I certainly did not.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I object. I don't see what place that has in this hearing.

Mr. SMITH. The matter of the value of his services I understood was permitted to be the subject of inquiry.

Mr. WITHINGTON. It may be so, but not any conclusion as to whether he was disobedient or obedient to the Manual.

Mr. SMITH. I want to inquire into it. If there is a possibility that the value of his services can be taken into account we certainly want to inquire.

CROSBY, J. The question is whether the services which he rendered were services which he rendered in the execution of the trust, carrying out the trust, and it does not appear at this time that his obedience or disobedience had anything to do with that.

Mr. SMITH. Of course the cross-examination, and I did not want to begin at the wrong end of the inquiry.

CROSBY, J. Do you deem that this has bearing on the value of his services?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor, most important.

CROSBY, J. Well, he may answer it.

Q. Do you believe that the services of a person in the capacity of Trustee of the Christian Science Publishing Society would have any value who was at once claiming to be obedient to the Manual and at the same time acting in utter disobedience to it? A. I believe that the value of a Trustee is in exact proportion to his obedience to the Manual as he understands it, and not from somebody else's interpretation of it.

Q. Now will you answer my question specifically, if you will?

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, I think he has answered it. He has asked him whether he was disobedient or not to the Manual.

Mr. SMITH. No, this is a hypothetical question now, at the moment.

CROSBY, J. Put another question.

Q. You understand, do you not, Mr. Eustace, that the services of a person in that position would be worthless or less than worthless if he were at once claiming to be obedient to the Manual and really acting in direct disobedience to it? A. I cannot conceive of any sane person doing such a thing.

Q. Will you answer the question? A. I cannot answer it, Mr. Smith. I don't know what you are driving at. I don't know what you mean.

Q. You know, do you not, that Mr. Rowlands, while he was serving as a Trustee from March 17, 1919, on until his recent relinquishment, claimed to be obedient to the Manual? A. He absolutely claimed it, and in my opinion was.

Q. You also know that during that entire time he and others had obtained from this Court an injunction which forbade obedience to the Manual?

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please.

A. It did not do any such thing.

Q. Do you not understand, and have you not taken into account in your testimony in regard to his services, that he was rendering services at a time when the Directors of the Church had been commanded not to exercise the powers purporting to be conferred on them by the Manual in relation to the Publishing Society? A. The Court did not issue any such injunction.

Q. The Court forbade the Directors to even interfere with your conduct as Trustees, did it not? A. It forbade them to interfere in any injurious way with the conduct of that business.

Q. You read the words "in any injurious way" into the injunction after the word "interfere," do you? A. That is all the injunction was for, to stop any damage to the trust.

Q. Did you or did you not understand that the Court had commanded the Directors of the Church not to interfere with you, Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Ogden's conduct as Trustees under that deed? A. Injuriously. I understood that they had forbidden it.

Q. You knew, did you not, that that injunction forbade the Directors to do anything in relation to the Publishing Society that had been purported to be conferred on them by the Manual? A. No, I did not. Injuriously only.

Q. You know, for instance, that the

Directors had been commanded not to exercise the power of removal mentioned in the deed of trust and in the Manual?

Mr. WITHINGTON. If your Honor please, do you think this has anything to do with the issues in question? If so, I make no objection. But I don't like to open up a field of inquiry which seems to me to serve no useful purpose.

CROSBY, J. The fact is not in dispute that an injunction was issued, as I understand it.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor.

CROSBY, J. And what the injunction restrained and prohibited is stated in the order itself. After that injunction was issued it must be assumed that the Directors were not authorized to do anything which was therein prohibited, and the Trustees were left with whatever powers they had under the deed by which the trust was created. Now, I don't quite see how this has any bearing on the question as to whether these services of the Trustees were of any value unless something else appears.

Mr. SMITH. We have consistently contended, as your Honor doubtless understands, that the value of his services, the actual value of the particular services of that individual, are not in issue, but since your Honor permitted an inquiry on that subject I have sought to prove, not all at one time but by a series of questions, and I think have largely proved, that his services, if they were of the kind I have indicated, were not valuable at all. I don't want to pursue the subject unnecessarily, but we regard that as most essential. Even the witness himself practically admits that.

CROSBY, J. Well, I don't think we need pursue it any further, for the reason just stated, that no payments to Mr. Rowlands are involved in this account, as far as I know.

Mr. SMITH. Oh, yes, your Honor, that is one of the very items involved.

CROSBY, J. Which one is that?

Mr. SMITH. That is the subject of the present inquiry.

CROSBY, J. Which paragraph?

Mr. BATES. The 9th paragraph.

Mr. SMITH. No. 9.

CROSBY, J. That involves the salary that was paid to Mr. Rowlands after the 17th of March, 1919?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, your Honor. That was the date of his removal, the suit contesting the removal having been begun a few days later.

CROSBY, J. Up to what date was his salary paid?

Mr. SMITH. I must ask that question.

Q. Mr. Eustace, will you tell us when Mr. Rowlands ceased to draw a salary, if he has ceased?

Mr. WITHINGTON. I think it has appeared already by Mr. Watts' testimony that it was up to the time of the decision on the 24th of November.

Mr. SMITH. Let us have that definitely, if we may, unless it can be admitted formally.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Isn't Mr. Watts' statement definite enough?

A. I will have to get it for you.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Mr. Watts states that it is a fact that it was the 24th of November, the date the decision came down from the Supreme Court.

Mr. SMITH. May it be admitted, then, that Mr. Rowlands received \$500 a month from March 17, 1919, to November 24, 1921, for his services as a Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society?

Mr. WITHINGTON. I don't only admit it, I assert it.

Q. Mr. Eustace, you are somewhat familiar with the city of San Francisco, are you not? A. I am a little.

Q. Won't you answer that question directly? That won't involve you in anything. A. No, I am not afraid, of being involved.

Q. Are you just a little acquainted with San Francisco? A. I am a little. I have been there, of course, a great many times.

Q. Are you more than a little or just a little acquainted with San Francisco? A. I have been there a great many times, but I live in San Jose.

Q. Isn't your present address San Francisco? A. My office address is San Francisco.

Q. You are now listed in The Christian Science Journal as from San Francisco, are you not? A. As from San Francisco.

Q. You have been there dozens of times, haven't you? A. I have.

Q. You are not only a little acquainted, but well acquainted with San Francisco, are you not? A. If you mean I know the general city, yes, I do. It depends what you are trying to ask me.

Q. Does your answer to that preliminary question depend on what I am going to ask you? A. You can easily puzzle me in a moment on San Francisco.

Q. Answer me that question. Does your answer to that preliminary question depend upon what the drift or effect of it is going to be later? A. Absolutely.

Q. Very well.

Mr. WITHINGTON. If you are going to ask him what number somebody lives at it might have some bearing. If you ask him how many people there were there it might have none.

Q. When you spoke of an attempt to destroy the Publishing Society and attempt to stop the circulation of the periodicals in the vicinity of San Francisco or on the Pacific Coast, what you referred to was the refusal of many subscribers to subscribe for periodicals because those persons believed that they were not conducted in accordance with Mr. Eddy's directions? A. I referred to your secretary—

Q. I asked you.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Just a moment. You asked him what he referred to. Now I insist the answer.

Mr. SMITH. I asked him whether he referred to that. A. I will tell you what I referred to.

Q. I believe the question is answerable by Yes or No.

Mr. WITHINGTON. I pray your Honor's judgment.

CROSBY, J. Will you answer that Yes or No?

The WITNESS. Not without an explanation.

CROSBY, J. Very well, then you may answer it in your own way.

A. I referred to the secretary from Mr. Smith's office as committee on publication sending out telegrams to various state committees throughout the United States and England at the time of the rendering of the Master's findings, in substance asking if it was not time they stopped their subscriptions. That deliberate propaganda was sent out throughout the country and started the wholesale stopping of subscriptions. It was not an individual matter at all; it was propaganda.

Q. Do you know that anybody sent out such a message, of your own knowledge? A. I do know that Mr. Harney of your office sent out such a message.

Q. Can you produce any such message? A. We can call upon you to produce telegrams. We have already had copies of them.

Q. You cannot call on me to produce any such telegrams. I do not know of any such. A. We can call upon you to produce the telegrams copies of which have been introduced.

Q. I want any telegram which was sent to San Francisco or elsewhere on the Pacific Coast to that effect.

Mr. WITHINGTON. Weren't you in this very court when they were produced before?

Mr. SMITH. I have never seen a telegram corresponding to his answer.

Q. The occasion for your opening a branch on the Pacific Coast was what Mr. Watts referred to as a boycott of the periodicals, was it not? A. That was the exciting cause of opening it at that time.

Q. The persons from whom you yourself directly heard, thousands upon thousands of former subscribers, themselves expressed to you the view that they would not subscribe for the reason I have just stated, did they not?

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. You declined to read those protests, did you? A. I have read no protests at all.

Q. You received large quantities of them, but would not read them and did not read them? A. I don't know whether we did or not. It is possible.

Q. Do you not know whether you received large quantities of protests? A. I do not.

Q. Did you give any orders to anybody about what should be done with such protests? A. I don't know. I don't think so. You mean any individual protests, or church protests, or what?

Q. I refer to the many protests received from the Pacific Coast and elsewhere against the manner in which you and your associate Trustees were conducting the trust, accompanied by refusals to subscribe or cancellations of subscriptions. A. Mr. Smith, let me tell you this. I have read none of those, and I have no interest in them whatever.

Q. You deliberately refused to read them, did you not? A. I deliberately refused to have anything to do with them. I thought it was a deliberate and vicious attempt to destroy what Mr. Eddy had established, and I would have nothing whatever to do with it and had no interest in the people who did it.

Q. You do not now know, as I understand, whether these many churches and individuals did or did not cancel their subscriptions or refuse to subscribe or protest because of the manner in which you were conducting your trust? You don't know that?

A. I should say it was nothing to do with the manner in which we were conducting our trust, but solely the result of the propaganda that you and your office sent out.

Q. You do not know what was in those protests? A. I do not, and do not care.

Q. Yet you are now willing to testify as to what they were, are you? A. No, not at all.

Q. Now, in the San Francisco office there were how many thousand dollars spent for fitting it up? A. Well, our business manager testified to that. I think \$23,000, wasn't it?

Q. Did you yourself supervise that, or know of it at the time? A. No, I didn't supervise it at all.

Q. You have been in that office a number of times since it was established, have you not? A. I have.



plan and purpose of your own? A. I had a very definite plan and purpose that we must have funds on hand when we came to make our semi-annual accounting.

Q. Did you not have a very definite plan and purpose as to how that should be done? A. I understand that my plan and purpose of writing off was a very mistaken one with regard to accountants' ideas of things. It would have accomplished it, but it would have been a wrong way of accomplishing it.

Q. Would you mind answering the question as to whether you did have a definite plan and purpose on that subject? A. I think I did answer you, that I said that I had a plan and purpose to get funds in hand so that we could make our annual payments.

Q. That is not my question. My question is whether you had a definite plan and purpose as to what to do with those assets, fixed assets, how to put them into your accounts or not to put them into your accounts. A. Well, I don't know that I can answer exactly. I was trying to accomplish a certain purpose, which Mr. Chase ought to have accomplished for us.

Q. Do you decline to answer my question, or— A. No.

Q. Or do you need to have your memory refreshed? A. No, I would gladly answer, but I would be glad to have my memory refreshed.

CROSBY, J. What is the question? Mr. SMITH. As to whether he had a definite plan and purpose as to what to do with those fixed assets.

CROSBY, J. Does that mean anything more than that they had some system of bookkeeping in force?

Mr. SMITH. I really wanted to learn what the witness thought about it. I only know what he testified to in June, 1919, and I thought perhaps there was more to be said.

The WITNESS. I shall testify to the same thing.

Mr. SMITH. But we can at least get that.

CROSBY, J. I did not quite understand what the question was.

Mr. SMITH. Then I will just ask this question:

Q. Did you or did you not in June, 1919, testify as follows before Judge Dodge:

"Q. How could there be net profits unless you had them on hand in cash? A. Well, I explained... that what we had been doing in the past was carrying our plant and other accounts—which you would have to go over our balance sheet in order to see it—we have been carrying them as virtually cash. Consequently, since they were not cash but were simply an asset we could not turn over the cash because we didn't have it on hand."

Q. And so the question as to when you will pay over the net profits for the six months ending March 31, 1919, cannot be determined until you make some money in the next six months with which to pay them? A. Yes. And our purpose is from now on to get our business in such shape that we do not carry our plant as an asset at all, and then we shall have the cash on hand to turn over."

A. That should read, I think, cash asset. However, I accept that. That's all right.

Q. You gave that testimony, did you? A. In substance I gave it, and I think it is very correct.

Q. Now I wish to direct your attention to the balance sheet at November 30, 1921, which you have filed in this case. Under the head of Assets, and the sub-head Fixed Assets, you have \$624,541.87 as the total of the machinery, type, transportation equipment, furniture and fixtures, and miscellaneous. Is that true? A. I think so.

Q. Then under Liabilities you have charged against that Reserve for depreciation of fixed assets, \$488,321.88; is that true? A. I think so.

Q. So that when those two figures are put together you admit having on hand fixed assets of the value of \$136,000 and odd dollars; is that true? A. I think so.

Mr. WITTINGTON. More than that, isn't it?

Q. You admit having on hand the difference between those two items as the value of fixed assets, do you? A. I admit our auditors' accounts as my accounts, and I will accept those accounts. I am not familiar enough with those figures to be able to quite follow you.

Q. I thought possibly you might take—

CROSBY, J. We will assume those figures are correct. A. Yes, I will accept the figures.

Mr. SMITH. I wanted to get the exact amount, or at least in a general way, with your Honor's permission.

Mr. WITTINGTON. You said, Judge Smith, add those two figures together, and then you gave \$100,000, which was obviously wrong.

The WITNESS. You meant a million, didn't you?

Mr. WITTINGTON. And then later you said subtracting them.

Mr. SMITH. Thank you for the correction. If that was not evident it needs to be.

Q. The essence of those two items is that you admit having fixed assets of that character amounting to \$136,219.99? A. If that is correct I will admit it, yes.

Q. That is the estimated value of assets of that character held by the Publishing Society on November 30, 1921, is it not? A. What kind of assets?

Q. The head is Fixed Assets, and under that are the words machinery and equipment, type, transportation equipment, furniture and fixtures, miscellaneous. A. That item is, of course, all right, \$624,000.

Q. Well, that does not quite answer my question, but I will try to make it clear. The substance and gist of those two items to which I have drawn your attention, those two amounts, is that you now admit having on hand fixed assets of that character worth \$136,000 and some odd—do you admit that? A. All right.

Q. Is that true? A. The net assets. All right.

Q. Do you understand that you have now accounted here to the Court as being in possession of fixed assets of that kind worth only \$136,219.99? A. No, I don't.

Q. Then please explain what value of fixed assets you do admit having on hand.

Mr. WITTINGTON. It states it in the account as \$624,000. A. The account itself states it.

Q. Does the account, as you understand it, show that those fixed assets are now of the value of \$624,000 and more? A. Those are the fixed assets.

Q. The question is: do you not know that in order to make up that \$624,000 your accountants went back to the very beginning of the trust and put in the total cost of items that have long since gone? A. I see.

Q. Items that have long since gone to the junk heap or have been sold as second-hand property? A. All right. Now?

Q. Will you please answer that question? A. Now, that is the capital account that you are referring to?

Q. For the moment I am not referring to it, if you will pardon me. For the moment I am not yet referring to it. We will come to that in a moment, if you will permit me. Do you not understand that when you put into the asset side of your balance sheet of November 30, 1921, under the sub-head Fixed Assets and under various minor headings, a sum of \$624,000 and odd dollars and cents, do you not understand that that amount represents everything of that kind that has ever been purchased in the history of the Publishing Society? A. I do. I understand that that is the capital account set up.

Q. Whether you have it on hand now or not? A. Yes.

Q. And as a matter of fact the only value that you have on hand corresponding to that large amount is the difference between it and this smaller sum, but not much smaller, of \$488,000 and odd dollars and cents; is that true? A. I think so.

Q. So that what you admit to the Court that you have on hand in the way of assets of that kind are assets worth \$136,000 and some odd dollars and cents; isn't that true? A. You mean they have been depreciated to that extent; is that correct?

Q. Will you please answer? Mr. WITTINGTON. I think that is an answer to the question.

A. I think it is a technical question you are asking, if I admit these accounts.

Q. Are you having your eye on what I say ask you later on? A. No, I have told you I wish to answer you anything.

Q. I believe if you will answer these questions one at a time that the future will take care of itself. A. I am not afraid of the future.

Q. Now, those assets, \$624,000, are in major part assets which the Publishing Society once had but no longer has; isn't that true? A. All right.

Q. Is that true? A. It is the capital account, I suppose.

Q. The cost of those includes the cost of several thousand dollars of the original appliances that were received by the original Trustees in 1898, does it not? A. I think so.

Q. And many of those other items are no longer in your possession, are they? A. I suppose not.

Q. Many of them have been either put aside as worn out or sold as junk, haven't they? A. I suppose so.

Q. Nevertheless, on the liability side of your account as here presented, there is an item under the head "Capital Account," which reads, "Investment in Fixed Assets, \$624,540.87." You have reported to the Court, do you not understand, that somebody has invested that sum in these fixed assets?

A. At the time or other.

Q. Well, isn't that as of the present time? Do you claim that is not true now? A. You mean that there are that in assets now?

Q. Has somebody now got that sum invested in fixed assets? A. No, I should say not.

Q. Of course not. Then why did you put it in your account as such?

Q. You will have to talk to our accountant on that. I can't tell you those technical points. We have had these books made up—

Q. To whom is there a liability of that sum? A. To whom is there a liability?

Q. Yes. To whom is anyone liable for that sum? A. Why, the Trust itself.

Q. To whom? Liable to itself? A. It is liable to itself, yes.

Q. You understood that you and Mr. Eustace (sic) owe just that much, do you? A. No, we do not consider ourselves the Trust. We are Trustees.

Q. To whom do you owe it? A. Well, we owe it to the Trust itself, and we are Trustees of that Trust.

Q. Would you consider that you possibly owed it to the Church? A. No, because only the net profits belong to the Church.

Q. You would not think that the institution whose money was used for the purchase of these assets would have that claim? A. No, you see, Mr. Smith, I do not quite get what you are driving at, because, as I understand, there is nothing outside, no matter what form of bookkeeping you use—all the assets are there; they have not gone away; therefore, the form of bookkeeping is of very small moment.

Q. Well, accounting is not of small moment. A. The way in which it is accounted is of small moment, if it is correctly done.

Q. Do you understand, if that method of accounting were followed, that fifty years from now the account would include everything that had been purchased from 1898 to that time and that the amount would be such that it would several times exceed the yearly turnover of the business? A. No, I don't think so at all, because the business will grow and multiply, and so.

Q. The more it grows the more that account would grow. A. In proportion to the machinery we bought, and all that, of course.

Q. So that in fifty years from now, or 100 years from now, that invest-

ment, so-called, in fixed assets which you had not paid over to the Church might amount to anywhere from twenty-five millions to fifty millions of dollars? A. And we would need that as working capital to do the business.

Q. Right there we pause a moment. What is the relation between your need for working capital and the amount which has been expended in prior years for machinery? A. I can't tell.

Q. What is the logical relation between the amount you need today for working capital and the amount which has been expended throughout the history of the Trust for machinery? A. I can't tell you, because it all depends on the amount of machinery that is bought in the future and what machinery we have today to do a larger business with.

Q. Do you know that your need for working capital depends upon your need for the purchase of materials, paper, for instance, just as much as it does upon your need for the purchase of, for instance, typewriters?

A. Of course it does; that is part of it.

Q. And the need for working capital is not at all a need in relation to printing presses and trucks any more than it is in relation to printing ink and paper? A. Why, of course it is. It is the same thing, the same relationship.

Q. When you make up an account, it is an account having relation solely to the one and not to the other; do you understand, you have done that? A. It is included.

Q. Included in that item? A. Included in the various items. You do not question the authenticity of these accounts, do you?

Q. You spoke a while ago, or referred, as I understood it, and Mr. Watts somewhat more at length, to having borrowed \$200,000 at a certain time for a certain purpose. When was that \$200,000 borrowed? A. August, 1918.

Q. In August, 1918, the Trustees of the Publishing Society borrowed from a bank \$200,000. For what purpose did you borrow it?

A. To pay the Treasurer of the Mother Church the amount due.

Q. What did you do with the money? A. Paid it to the Treasurer of the Mother Church.

Q. Did you not put that into a safety deposit box? A. No, certainly not.

Q. You did not put any of that \$200,000 into a safety deposit box? A. I don't know what you mean about the safety deposit box in regard to the \$200,000. The \$200,000 was borrowed to pay the Mother Church.

Q. Did you not put \$150,000 or thereabouts into a safety deposit box at about that time? A. In cash, you mean?

Q. Yes. A. Why, no. I think the most that was ever done was about \$80,000, to carry on the business with.

Q. Was that \$80,000 a part of this \$200,000? A. No, I don't think it had any connection with it. I do not think it was at the same time at all.

Q. As you are to understand the facts, no part of the \$200,000 borrowed at the time you just stated was put into a safety deposit box as a sort of war chest? A. No.

Q. Or anything of that sort? A. There never has been any such thing.

Q. No such sum was put there? A. Never, any such sum, and the only time was when that \$80,000—was when the business manager felt things should be protected if any attempt was made to touch our bank accounts so that the business could carry on.

Q. Let me ask you again, just to avoid any uncertainty as to amounts. Of course, my information is not direct as to amounts. So far as you know, neither the \$120,000 nor any other part of that \$200,000 was put into a safety deposit box?

Mr. WITTINGTON. If your Honor please, has this anything to do with the issues which are being tried?

Mr. SMITH. We understood that they made quite a point of borrowing this \$200,000 to pay these net profits as one of the occasions for bringing in this new item of capital account, and so on.

Mr. WITTINGTON. Even so—

Mr. SMITH. If the witness does not know anything about it—

The WITNESS. I know the \$200,000 was borrowed to pay to the Treasurer of the Church.

Q. You know it was paid for that purpose? A. I know it was used for that purpose.

Q. And immediately? A. I suppose so.

Mr. SMITH. Very well. That is all.

The COURT. Have you finished Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Redirect Examination

Q. (By Mr. Wittington) Mr. Eustace, in regard to this memorandum of the meeting of February 27, 1918, which Judge Smith put in, you notice under the heading "Empl."—What does that mean? A. Employment.

Q. (Reading):

"dismissal salary. Mr. Watts came to the meeting and offered a recommendation for discontinuance, which was approved. He also presented a recommendation for advance in salary, which was approved."

Had that anything to do with Mr. Watts' own salary? A. No, he would not make that recommendation.

Q. Did Mr. Watts ever make any recommendation with regard to his own salary? A. Never.

The COURT. Read that again.

Mr. WITTINGTON. (Reading):

"Mr. Watts came to the meeting and offered a recommendation for discontinuance, which was approved. He also presented a recommendation for advance in salary, which was approved."

The WITNESS. That was some employee.

Q. That is, at your regular meetings— A. He always presented—

Q. Mr. Watts presented recommendations, as to advances in salaries or lowering of salaries? A. Yes.

Q. Or whatever came up under the heading of employment? A. Employment, yes.

Q. And this heading of "Legal Affairs" being entirely a separate and distinct heading? A. Entirely separate.

Mr. WITTINGTON. I think that is all.

Mr. Harvey is the other Trustee. I have not really any questions to direct him, which I have not directed to Mr. Eustace, but I want to submit him for cross-examination if there is anything about which the other side wishes to inquire; otherwise, I will not put him on myself.

The COURT. What is the name of the witness?

Mr. WITTINGTON. Paul Harvey. There is no middle initial. Is there anything you wish to ask him about, Mr. Smith?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, I will ask him a few questions.

Mr. WITTINGTON. Take the stand, Mr. Harvey.

PAUL HARVEY. Sworn.

Q. (By Mr. Smith). Mr. Harvey, do you understand that your salary from the Christian Science Publishing Society before you were elected a Trustee was a full time salary? A. I did.

Q. What use did you make of this \$13 a day expense allowance which you received? A. When I was employed as a salary, as I remember, of \$500 a year and expenses to travel as the international advertising representative over the world. Soon after I had started, about one month later, I had finished the first trip to New York and was in Philadelphia, when I received word from the Business Manager over the telephone to meet him in New York at 10 o'clock that night, and when I arrived there he asked me if I would fill an emergency in the New York office.

Q. I am asking you as to what use you made of the allowance.

Mr. WITTINGTON. Will you not let him answer. A. I thought I would answer and tell you how it was.

Q. That might be a proper subject of direct examination. A. So I went there on a temporary basis and took care of the office in an emergency. When I looked into the apartment question and living costs in New York, I reported to the Trustees the cost of that apartment which I had found, and said that if they would give me as a fixed sum the expense of this apartment, plus salary—in other words, this fixed sum was to take the same place of the traveling expense which I otherwise would have—I could do the work; otherwise I would not be able to do it if I got the \$5,500.

Q. So the substance of the arrangement was that you got your salary in two different amounts: one called salary and the other called expense? A. I took that office on a temporary arrangement only.

Q. Would you mind answering that question as to whether that was the gist of the arrangement? A. The substance of it was I was to have a salary of \$5,500 and my expenses paid while I was in New York.

Q. What expenses? A. That is to say, my living—

Q. You got a salary of so many hundred dollars a month, and then got \$348 a month called expense, which was actually the rent of your private apartment; is that it? A. I did.

Q. Is not that the fact? A. That is the fact.

Mr. SMITH. That is all.

Cross-examination.

Q. (By Mr. WITTINGTON). Mr. Harvey, when you were first employed the understanding was that you were to receive your traveling expenses in addition to the salary which you received of \$5,500?

A. It was. It was never contemplated that my whole compensation was to be only the \$5,500.

Q. And when you went to New York the only difference was, instead of having to submit monthly or weekly expense accounts, you had a fixed expense which amounted to the cost of your apartment while you were permanently located in New York? A. That is all.

Mr. SMITH. If the Court please, I submit that this is extremely leading and results in something quite different from what has been stated. I object to leading questions.

The COURT. I understood that you received \$500 a month as salary as Trustee?

Mr. WITTINGTON. That is since the first of July.

The WITNESS. They have not asked me about that yet.

Mr. WITTINGTON. That was since July 1st of last year, 1921.

The COURT. Well, for your services as international advertising agent, if that was the service which you rendered—

The WITNESS. Yes.

The COURT. You received \$5,500 a year in monthly payments?

The WITNESS. And my expense.

The COURT. You were to receive \$5,500 in monthly payments, which amounted to \$488.33?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The COURT. And then you were to have a fixed sum as expense?

The WITNESS. \$348.

The COURT. \$348 a month?

The WITNESS. Yes.

The COURT. Is that the way counsel on both sides understand it?

Mr. SMITH. Of course, my inquiry was made without knowledge, but I understood the witness to say at first that this was not what is commonly called expense but rather was house rent, and later I gathered that it is the equivalent of expense. I propose to make further inquiry as soon as Mr. Wittington is finished.

Mr. WITTINGTON. No, if you misunderstood it at all, you go ahead and finish and I will postpone my examination.

Mr. SMITH. I wish that you would finish your direct examination, if you have any, so that I might proceed.

Mr. WITTINGTON. This is not my direct examination, but I will proceed if you do not care to.

Q. Mr. Harvey, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, you were

to receive a definite salary of \$5,500 a year payable in monthly payments? A. Yes.

Q. And, as originally contemplated, you were to receive traveling expenses? A. Yes.

Q. And that when, as the result of this telephone message with the Business Manager, you met him in New York—How long ago was that? A. That was on the 8th day of February, 1918.

Q. Instead of submitting your expense account weekly or a monthly expense account and receiving reimbursement for that, you agreed to receive a fixed sum which represented the rental of your apartment in New York? A. Yes; and which was to be a sum which I expected would be about my traveling expense if I had gone on traveling. In other words, I expected my annual income would be about \$10,000 a year under those circumstances.

Q. Then, since July, 1920, you have received in addition to the amounts about which you just testified, a salary of \$500 a month as Trustee? A. I have.

Q. Now, have you received anything from the Publishing Society as your expense of travelling between New York and Boston, or your hotel expense while you were here in Boston in connection with the Trust? A. No, I have paid that entirely out of the salary which I received, and it has amounted, I should say, to about half the salary.

Q. About half the salary which you received as Trustee? A. Yes.

Q. That is, out of the \$500 which you received, you paid your carfare from New York to Boston? A. And hotel expense.

Q. And hotel expense while you were here? A. Yes.

Mr. WITTINGTON. That is all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION.

Q. (By Mr. Smith). From February, 1918, to July, 1921, were you a travelling representative of the Publishing Society or were you located in New York City? A. I was in New York City in charge of the advertising and special agents in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

Q. Did you do much travelling during that period, or were you usually in New York City? A. I was usually in New York City.

Q. The title "international representative," and so on, which was mentioned this morning by Mr. Eustace, was that applicable to your employment before February, 1918, or after, or both? A. I originally started as that, and it was never changed except that later—

Q. Well, your international character ceased in February, 1918, did it not? A. Yes, to some extent.

Q. Your territory— A. But the title was not changed except that later, in addition to that, when I was put in charge of the circulation as well, I was called the assistant to the Business Manager for that territory.

Q. But you were mainly working in and from New York City and mainly in New York City? A. I was.

Q. And this \$348 a month was the estimated cost of your apartment, was it not



## BETTER PROSPECT FOR SHIP BOARD

Albert D. Lasker Says Organization May, Perhaps at End of Two Years, Finish Liquidation and Cut Overhead Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Excluding the value of its mortgages on ships or the ships themselves, the United States Shipping Board can reasonably claim to have more than enough assets to pay all its liabilities and settle claims other than those in court, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board, informed the House Appropriations Committee during hearings made public yesterday.

Beginning with next July, Mr. Lasker testified, the board feels that it should be able in a very short time, perhaps in two years, to end the liquidation and its large overhead expenses.

"In the meantime," said Mr. Lasker, "world ocean carriage is at its lowest, the lowest ever known in the history of the world, and the board feels that with the slightest upturn in business, its monthly voyage losses will be turned into a profit. If this should come within the coming fiscal year, of course, the board will not need the \$50,000,000 asked for operation, and the difference will be returned to the Treasury.

### Vast Reorganization.

"The board feels that if government aid is rendered American ships, enough sales of ships will be made to return sums to the Treasury beyond what the board will need during its final liquidating days. In other words, the board draws a promised picture that these appropriations are probably, other than for settlement of court claims and the expenses of the Shipping Board for administration of the Merchant Marine Act, the last the board may have to ask from Congress, and that we have reached in these appropriations the end of needed appropriations for the Shipping Board. The board draws the further picture that, with government aid, its fleet can gradually be liquidated into private hands and this instrument of war turned into a peace-time profit.

"The board is able to come with this picture because of the vast work of reorganization it has done. By setting up an organization of business men competent in the technical branch of the myriad-sided operations of its business, it is bringing waste and chicanery to an end; it is proceeding to value property and liquidate its assets; it has been able, by proper operation of its fleets, to maintain all needed world routes with a minimum number of ships and an improved service which is fast winning back the confidence of shippers; it has been enabled to control output and to report to Congress a true picture of its position."

### Trade Routes Kept Up

The Shipping Board is doing business now at the rate of \$115,000,000 annually, Mr. Lasker stated, as compared with a net business of \$295,000,000 for the year ended June 30, last. "On December 31, 1920," said Mr. Lasker, "we were operating 735 berth steamers and 51 tramp steamers; on June 30, 1921, we were operating 467 berth steamers and 82 tramp steamers; today we are operating 390 berth steamers and no tramp steamers. It will thus be seen that we would naturally be doing a much smaller business because of the fewer steamers we are operating.

"We want to make it more clear though, that even with this reduced number of ships, we have discontinued no essential trade routes; and through the operation of the routes covered by the Shipping Board an American merchant can ship wares under the American flag to any port in the world.

"But beyond this reason of policy, which brought about a decreased business, is the fact that freights have vastly decreased. The same number of ships that were operating in the year ending June 30, 1921, would not have done over half the gross business in dollar and cents if the going rates then were as low as they are today."

Mr. Lasker testified that the Ship Board showed total assets of about \$668,000,000 as of June 30, 1921. The new board proceeded to reappraise the assets down to the liquidation value, and has a schedule showing the taken at war cost, shrunk down to \$306,000,000, against which there is a reserve for still further reduction of \$42,000,000.

### Ship Subsidy Discussed

New York Steamship Men Consulted on Board's Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Albert Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, is communicating with local steamship men on the proposed ship subsidy and other features of the plan for rehabilitation of the American Merchant Marine and a permanent policy for its operation.

It is believed that at a conference with them here Mr. Lasker discussed the plan for the joint commission of shipowners, operators and builders, recommending the payment of about \$3 a gross ton per year to ships in foreign trade under the American flag. The board is thought to favor a sliding scale of compensation based partly on the distance covered by the ship, with special provision for speed above a certain figure and for unusual trade conditions.

WOMAN JURY BILL OFFERED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York—A bill to ad-

mit women to jury duty in this State on a basis of equality with men has been introduced in the Legislature by Nathan Strauss Jr., State Senator. He says that when women were enfranchised it was with the understanding that they would be invited to cooperate in every activity of government and that jury duty is the first civic duty to which they should be invited, which they are specially qualified to perform.

## BUSINESS PLAN IN STATE GOVERNMENT

Commission Recommends Coordination of Kindred Activities Under Consolidated Departments as Needed Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Coordination of the business activities of the Commonwealth, ranging from purchase of supplies to maintenance of the capitol grounds and buildings, is the aim of the special commission on state administration and expenditures in recommending the creation of a department of administration and finance. This department as proposed would be the hub of the reorganized governmental wheel recommended by the commission as a result of its investigation into the subject of greater efficiency and economy in the state government.

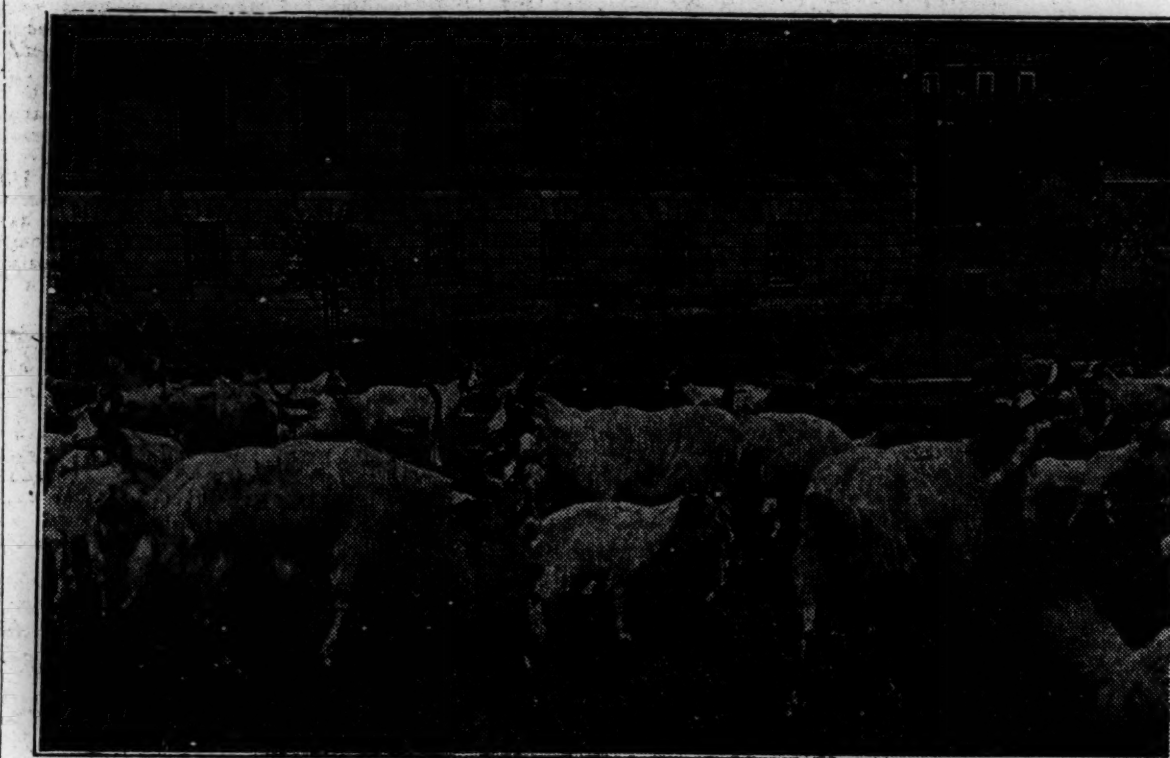
The new department would replace the present executive division under the Supervisor of Administration, and the commissioner in charge of the department would sit as vice-chairman of the Governor's cabinet, a group also proposed by the commission. Expansion of the work now performed by the supervisor is planned, and the department would include two additional functions suggested by the commission. These would be the work of purchasing agent for the Commonwealth and the office of comptroller, who would have charge of an improved system of accounting.

"In addition to three associates," the commission says in its report, "it is proposed to place under the commissioner a director or other administrative agency who should be qualified to carry on a wide range of departmental research tending to greater coordination and standardization of administrative activities. This division might properly contain technical advisers who would assist the budget commissioner in solving engineering problems and would also undertake engineering investigations in behalf of departments not organized to do such work themselves."

The commission affirms its conviction

## ROUND ABOUT SICILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
For many years I have longed to visit Sicily, and apparently, this year, the rest of the world seemed to have the same desire, judging by the difficulty of getting accommodation there. Owing to this, and my proposing to walk up Etna, my friend who was to



The famous Girgenti goats

have accompanied me cried off at the last minute; possibly she was put off by the Sicilian brigands; anyway I had to face them alone.

Of all the islands I have visited in the Mediterranean, Cyprus, Malta, Crete, Corfu and the Cyclades, I consider Sicily the most interesting. It is also the largest and less than a third of the size of Ireland. The ancient name Trinacria came from its shape; it was then called Sicania, from the Sicanians who inhabited it, and finally Sicily from the Siculi who passed into it from Italy.

After about two hours' journey through orange groves Taormina appeared, built on the very edge of the mountain spine, with two higher peaks behind it, one hanging over the town and crowned with battlements of a ruin, Saracenic Norman castle;

try in Sicily—it is collected and decayed in the sun, and allowed to foment and eventually becomes essence of lemon.

### The Greek Theater at Taormina

The gem of Taormina is the Greek theater, built in a frame of natural grace and beauty; it is an exquisite ruin of human ideas, with a background of blue sea, curving shore, edged with a little white line, and Etna's snowy cap seen through the ruined arches.

Catania has a wonderful past, having been founded as long ago as 729 B.C. by the Chalcidians: it was the center of Sicilian culture and long regarded as the literary capital of the island; its gymnasiums and academy were the most celebrated in Sicily; it produced Sterichorus, the poet; Charondas, the legislator, who established free education.

Syracuse was the most attractive of all the places I visited in Sicily; I agree with Cicero, who describes it as "the largest of Greek cities and the most beautiful." I arrived in April, when every one was in a state of excitement about the "festa," as they called it, which was to take place in the old Greek theater, which lies in the western portion of the ancient city, and dates from the fifth century B.C. All that was best of the literary and artistic world assembled there to listen to those wonderful Greek plays in the very same theater which saw not only the great dramas but also the great dramatists and poets. Pindar was often here, so were Bacchylides and Simonides, Theocritus, Pythagoras, Sappho, Plato, Cicero—they have all sat there. Aeschylus was a frequent visitor. I saw his name cut in the rock rather high up on the right and side. The theater is cut out in the rock in a nearly semicircular form, and was one of the largest Greek structures of the kind.

The golden era of the Greek supremacy in Sicily began in 480 B.C. under Gelon, who transferred his residence from Gela to Syracuse, and the fortunes of the whole island were interwoven with those of Syracuse; but after about 70 years the power of mighty Athens was shattered, a great naval battle between the Athenians and Syracusans was fought in the harbor; Demosthenes, with 6000 men, was compelled to surrender.

One of the most enjoyable excursions in the neighborhood is up the River Anapo. It is wonderfully picturesque, being bordered on either side by the papyrus plant, which grows as high as 20 feet and imparts an almost tropical character to the scene. This is the only place in Europe where the papyrus plant grows wild; it was brought here by the Arabs and was used by the ancients for writing. For more than two hours we continued to row, or rather punt up against stream, as the river is very narrow, and finally arrived at the fountain of Cyane, the "sacred spring," where the stream has its source.

It was at the fountain of Arethusa, near which we landed, that Nelson watched his ships before the battle of the Nile. He wrote to Sir William and Lady Hamilton after he left Syracuse on his way south. "My dear friends, thanks to your exertions, we have victualled and watered, and surely watering at the fountain of Arethusa we must have victory."

On the way to Girgenti we stopped for a short turn at Castrogiovanni, the historical Enna, or Henna, built on the top of a hill and surrounded by mountains and rich vegetation. Nothing is left of the famous temple of Demeter (Ceres) and Proserpine, and I felt almost inclined to weep at the pathetic account of the city by Cicero, who visited it shortly after Verres had robbed it of its sacred treasures.

Before the train moved on my reading was interrupted by fresh arrivals, a man, his wife and baby, and another woman, who were going to spend Easter with their relations. A little later my curiosity was aroused by

twists in and out, and sometimes widens into a little square with stone balustrade where men and boys sit gossiping, enjoying the sun or looking down on the little boats in the sea far below. I put up at a little hotel in this street, and used to enjoy seeing the mixed life passing through it at every hour of the day: flocks of goats in the early morning coming to be milked; donkeys carrying golden loads of orange and lemon peel, for it is the peel and not the fruit which is now the paying industry

in my opinion, is the modern mosaic of the present King and Queen of Italy, which seems out of place. Roger also built Montreale, the most important monument of Norman art in Sicily. The walls are covered with wonderful mosaics of the Old and New Testament. They were explained to me by one of the canons of the church, who has spent several years in America, and spoke English fluently. He then took us to the cloisters of the great Benedictine Abbey, a dream of a place, with its fountain, its 216 delicate paired columns, no two alike, and with endless varieties of capitals.

Palermo has seen many changes since the Phoenicians used to trade and build along this coast. The Greeks called it Panormos, meaning all harbor, for in their day deep water curved well up into the town, where streets and palaces are now, but they left little or no trace in Palermo. The Arabs took it and set their seal so deep in less than two centuries, that, after the lapse of another 1000 years, their occupation is still visible at every turn.

What a wonderful people they are; look at their temples, their churches, their museums, full of the most marvelous collections, the produce of their own country, and at a time when the English, and many others were not far removed from the savage state, or possibly not even thought of. While English museums are mostly filled with works of art from other countries, Greece, Italy, Spain, etc., this little island of Sicily has more than enough of its own, and every day is unearthing new treasures. Thoughts such as these were uppermost in my thoughts as I sailed away one Thursday evening from Palermo at the end of April full of regrets at having to leave this enchanting country where the past seemed to reveal itself in all that it had most of beauty and splendor.

## ST. LAWRENCE CANAL WOULD DIVERT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York's opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence River canal must be based upon broader grounds than its own selfish interests, according to the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club. In order to win over the 18 states which have gone on record in favor of the plan, the committee adds, New York must offer them some nation-wide service which will greatly exceed the possible and limited advantages which would result from that canal.

The committee says that the St. Lawrence plan would not only cause New York to lose a great part of its commerce, for the handling of which it has already built the Barge Canal, and is now building terminals, but would also impose a large tax upon her citizens, amounting probably to at least \$50,000,000, for diversion of traffic which belongs to New York by right of locality and ability to render service.

The whole scheme, it points out, would entail, for its initial steps only, expenditures of at least \$250,000,000, of which the United States would be asked to contribute one half, the full amount totaling from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.

The question is one which cannot be left safely to special pleadings before congressional committees or inadequate or ephemeral newspaper discussion, the report states, adding that without more specific understanding than the public in New York seems to possess in regard to the remediable deficiencies of the part of New York, the city cannot do what the situation demands for itself or for the nation.

### COAL UNION HEADS RELEASED

LOGAN, West Virginia—President J. Frank Keeney and Secretary Fred Mooney of district No. 17, United Mine Workers, were released from jail here yesterday on \$15,000 bail each. William Blizard, a sub-district president, was released on \$20,000. The men were charged with conspiracy and treason in connection with the armed march of miners into Logan County last summer.

### Capella Palatina

There is no doubt that the jewel of Sicily is the Capella Palatina in the Palazzo Reale, built by Roger II, 1132. This little Arabo-Norman chapel is a basket of mosaics, softened in tone since King Roger's time, and illustrated with portraits and scenes of Biblical personages and events and everything is soft and bathed in warm tones in this small chapel full of priceless marbles. The one disfigure-

ment, in my opinion, is the modern mosaic of the present King and Queen of Italy, which seems out of place. Roger also built Montreale, the most important monument of Norman art in Sicily. The walls are covered with wonderful mosaics of the Old and New Testament. They were explained to me by one of the canons of the church, who has spent several years in America, and spoke English fluently. He then took us to the cloisters of the great Benedictine Abbey, a dream of a place, with its fountain, its 216 delicate paired columns, no two alike, and with endless varieties of capitals.

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## MOVE TO PROSECUTE TOBACCO COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Congressional pressure will be brought to bear upon the Department of Justice to prosecute the three large tobacco manufacturing companies charged with engaging in a conspiracy with numerous jobber associations in order to keep prices at war levels, if the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, submitted to the Senate yesterday, warrant legal action by the government.

Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina, upon whose resolution the Federal Trade Commission reported the results of its investigation into the tobacco situation, announced later in the day that he would place the information before the Agricultural Committee. He conferred with Republican members of the committee with a view to taking early action and recommending prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

Other members of Congress from the tobacco growing districts of the south and north have promised Senator Smith aid in his fight to break up what he claims to be an unlawful combination that is keeping the prices of tobaccos at top-notch levels. Senator Smith expressed himself yesterday as entirely satisfied with the facts disclosed by the Federal Trade Commission.

The commission's findings of fact, as reported, are in part as follows:

"That beginning with the spring of 1921 there was a nation-wide movement having for its object the organization of jobber associations to fix prices by eliminating price cutting among jobbers. This movement was fostered and aided principally by the American Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard Company, and Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, followed by the Tobacco Products Corporation, Bloch Bros. Tobacco Company, and the Scott Dillon Company.

"Certain of these manufacturers, in combination with the jobbers, refused to sell to those jobbers who cut below the prices established by the jobbers' associations."

### NEWS PRINT FROM NORWAY

ASTORIA, Oregon—What is said to be the first trial run of news-print paper to go into the interior of the United States through a Pacific port left here Tuesday night for Spokane. The paper was manufactured in Norway.

Wanamaker's

Broadway at Ninth NEW YORK



Some people, no doubt, have a wrong idea of this lower-price Down-Stairs Store at Wanamaker's.

It is not a store of questionable qualities.

On the other hand, it is a store that seeks to find good merchandise underprice, and to sell it underprice.

It is the plainer, more matter-of-fact store; where fashions are less ornate, where decorations are not so elaborate, where more attention is given to serviceable quality than to unnecessary features of fashion or trimming.

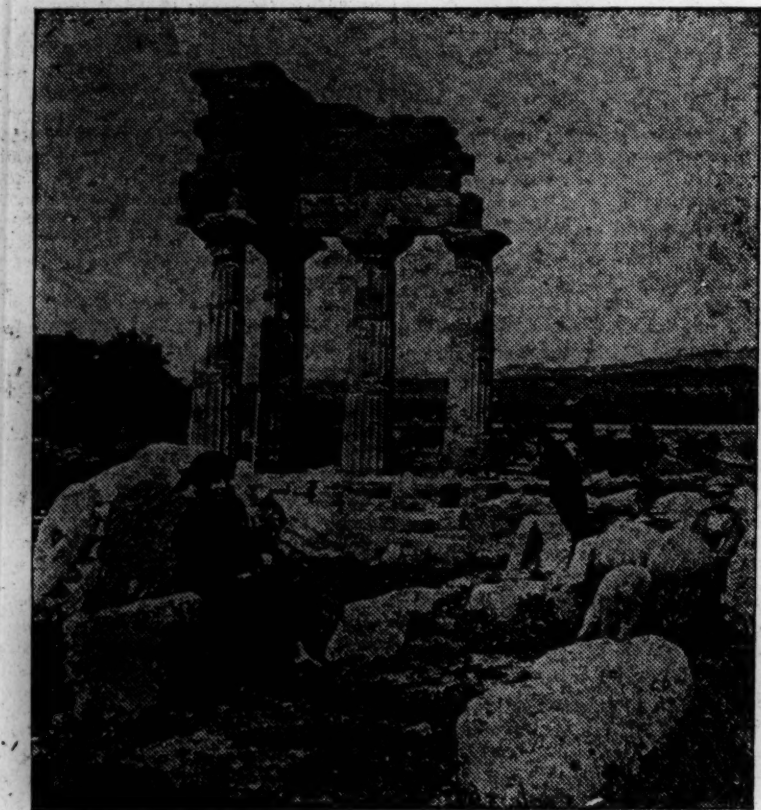
Naturally, sales are in progress much of the time.

Manufacturers look upon this Down-Stairs Store as the logical outlet for broken lines, odd lots, and clearaways. But—

There is a standard in this Down-Stairs Store that guarantees the right kind of service and satisfaction.

Hundreds of people are learning to use it.

The Temple of Castor and Pollux in Girgenti



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tion that there are wide opportunities for increased efficiency and economy in several directions. Responsibility for the State House would be transferred under the new department, as well as such jurisdiction as the superintendent of buildings now has over quarters rented by the Commonwealth. Assignment of space in the capitol building would rest in this department with appeal to the Governor as at present. Welfare activities would be coordinated in similar manner under the Department of Public Welfare.

Corporate activities also would be consolidated by the commission, which finds that three entirely separate departments now have charge of the regulation of the affairs of corporations doing business within the Commonwealth. These are the Departments of Corporations and Taxation, Banking and Insurance and Public Utilities. Combination of these kindred activities under a department of corporate activities would be effected, under a commissioner of the department having full responsibility for successful and efficient functioning, except for the quasi-judicial boards under the department. Their decisions would not be subject to review by the commissioner.

Four associate commissioners would be assigned to the four activities of corporations and taxation, banks, insurance and public utilities. Boards now constituted should remain as subsidiary to the four bureaux, and function under the respective associate commissioners.

Activities now carried on by the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation would be consolidated under a single department with the two names.

the other in the rear, carrying the outline of a little church. Upon this rock was the acropolis of ancient Naxos, an offshoot of the first Greek town or, as some say, it was like Mola, a Sicilian stronghold, long before the days of the Greeks.

The little village of Mola, built on a rock 800 feet high, rises straight up above Taormina and looks quite inaccessible: it has been stormed by Moors, Muhammadans, Normans, French, and finally by the Neapolitans. I delight in the story of the 40 brave soldiers who in 1677 were hoisted by ropes to the summit of the rocks, and succeeded in surprising and overpowering the garrison. There was no need for me to go through these acrobatic performances—a zig-zag path, very steep and gory, led me in three-quarters of an hour to the top, where I found a little village. In a cottage a man and two women were sitting round a "scaldino" warming themselves (it was in March); they very kindly offered me a seat, and fresh eggs, which was probably all they had. On the way up I was entertained by a small boy whose clothes hardly held together. He had been sent to Taormina to buy oil and salt which he informed me was "molto caro" (very dear). His chief occupation was minding the "animale" (donkey), so he had no time to go to school. The tax collector on provisions, going into Mola, was sitting in a little shed half way up, and confided to me that he found life very dull being there from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. and was wishing away the time reading "Adelaide di Brunswick" (translated into Italian), "molto interessante."

Taormina has only one street which

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# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Parisian Comments

Since time immemorial the flat of fashion has gone forth from Paris, and all attempts to upset its dictates have hitherto proved fruitless. Many have tried to emulate the creative genius of the master men who lead the way, and the reason of their failures may be found in various causes. Parisian superiority in the domain of creative art is no mystery; it is due principally to the innate artistic distinction of the French people, to the beauty of the metropolis in which they dwell, to its admirably proportioned public buildings which educate unconsciously the mere little work girl to an appreciation of line and color, inspiring her to choose correctly such attire as she can afford.

The Place de la Concorde, for instance, in its absolute symmetry and perfection of design, is an inspiration in itself; against that background the humblest woman wears her plain dress with grace, and poises her simple hat becomingly.

Now there are two very distinct ways of dressing in Paris, one for the lady who leans on the cushions of her limousine car, and another for her who drives abroad in the variety of vehicles provided for the public use. The first must wear a warm coat at this time of the year, or she will feel cold as she reclines at ease; the latter need not necessarily burden herself with so heavy a garment; for narrow skirts and the seats she needs must occupy in metro, tram or "auto-bus." So that she should be clothed in some of the thick cloth coats trimmed, so popular this year, she will be less encumbered and be able to skip lightly between the taxis as they whirl round unexpected corners. For undoubtedly driving is both swifter and more reckless than in London, moreover the velocity of the "auto-bus" is a factor to cope with in crossing streets. The recently appointed gendarmes with white "batons," the gentle shepherd of pedestrians, does not inspire the same sense of confidence as his brother officer in England; for a too impetuous chauffeur is apt to disregard his white wand mandate at times.

Now the lady in the limousine may glide by clad in a coat of warm and beautiful materials, cleverly combined, and this will be worn over any kind of a black dress, from panne to crepe marocain; and when she sheds her royal mantle, some transparency in lace may assert itself or the new high-to-the-neck bodice may reveal itself.

All the houses and hotels, likewise shops, are heated, often overheated, so that there is no need to wrap up underneath the outer garment.

So many women coming to Paris are appalled at the high prices asked in the best-known dressmaking houses, and well they may be; but if one knows where to find them there are plenty of places here where frocks may be purchased at reasonable rates, and always they have that distinctive "cachet" which seems to be the secret of this great fashion center.

What are called "model" houses exist here, some of which are known to visitors, and some of which are not known, where hundreds of different gowns in all sizes and shapes can be viewed and altered to suit individual requirements; and these may be bought at half the price asked in the Place Vendôme or in the Rue de la Paix, for precisely the same design. As it is with dresses, so it is with hats.

Every Frenchwoman is at heart a milliner, and many are the little modistes hidden away in different parts of the city who sell at a quarter of the sum demanded at the big shops. Only one must discover them, and to discover them one must live here and know one's way about; then one may pass on the information to the tourist, who is acquainted chiefly with the boulevards where wares are spread to tempt the passing visitor.

Many women, however, patronize for years the same milliner, who learns from experience the idiosyncrasies of her customer's profile, and fashions the hat accordingly. This is a far better plan than to rush into a shop and buy a hat merely because it is pretty and without due consideration. Pretty it may be, but sometimes unsuitable to the type of face and the needs of the purchaser. An Englishwoman, therefore, often returns to London the proud possessor of a Paris hat which neither becomes her nor fits her head exactly.

There is just as much art in the fitting of a hat as in the fitting of a shoe, and both are essential to comfort; a well-poised hat is an important factor in that neatness of appearance for which the Parisienne is famous, manifested in every detail of her delightful toilet. For all articles of sporting apparel the Frenchwoman turns in confidence to England and finds her ideal in the well-groomed Englishwoman admired on many a golf course in continental places.

It is a utilitarian age, and labor-saving contrivances have penetrated even into the province of wearing apparel.

The shops are showing delightful appointments of all sorts for ladies' dresses, which even an inexperienced hand can apply with success—long fringes, forming in themselves a complete costume, tunics of all descriptions, and quantities of different decorative details can be now purchased which were previously unobtainable save only by the dress-makers.

Nor are these serviceable accessories confined to costumes; hats, which have hitherto needed the manipulation of a master hand to trim, may now be bought, innocent of any adjunct, while adjuncts of every conceivable variety are to be had at the drapers and can be sewn or pinned on the hat by the veriest novice in the millinery art.

These signs of the times unnoticed, even trivial though they may appear

to be, point to the fact of woman's emancipation; and her entry into the lists of the labor market is shown in details, as well as in the more important items of attire. Love of the beautiful is everywhere expressing itself, and women are manifesting a much higher standard in adornment, and a better understanding of what is fitting. The demand for these quick-change accessories of the toilet has been promptly met by the commercial world, who swiftly note and supply the passing need.

Whereas in the past those who

## Effect Through Elimination

"What an unattractive room!" exclaimed one woman to another as they left the house together.

"But you must remember they were given very little to do with and had to manage pretty carefully," the second woman explained.

"Nonsense!" came the quick answer. "Put you into a room with a deal of table and two chairs and, without a

the two magazines for which they subscribed. On the shelf below she put the children's favorite books and her own work basket. She rearranged the chairs, making a point that Albert's easy chair and her own small rocker should be near the light.

The curtains had to wait a little leisure, although she planned as soon as possible to change the cheap lace for plain muslin. The couch would also come in for attention. There were pillows piled comfortably on it, but they might have been made from Joseph's historic coat, so many colors

## Plaster Casts

The past two or three seasons have shown a distinct revival of interest in the plaster cast as a feature of house decoration. This may be attributed to the growing taste for large wall spaces where a bas-relief or frieze invariably supplies the most effective ornament, and to the increasing enlightenment as to their value over reproductions of paintings. Even the most perfect photograph of one of the old masters

ing so skillfully that only the expert detects any variation. These fascinating little Tanagras made an effective decoration for table, mantelpiece, or book shelf. Often they are at their best when used singly, but two or three can be harmoniously grouped.

A seated figure on a classic pedestal makes a charming ornament for a table. If the table stands against the wall the figurine may be placed with its back to the wall at an elevation of six or seven inches provided by an antique stand or box. In this way it is made the center of the composition, and the other ornaments on the table may be arranged in relation to it. As a matter of fact few ornaments combine successfully with Tanagra figurines. In the grouping suggested for a table, one or two small bronzes and several old books with parchment or leather bindings need be the only other ornaments. A very attractive figure is the one of a girl dancing with her draperies held out in the manner familiarized by Lole Fuller and other "serpentine" dancers. This statuette is most effective for the drawing room table or for the top of a cabinet.

The medallions from the de Medici collection, the originals of which are in the National Museum at Florence, are charming when arranged skillfully about small pictures or tucked into spaces that require some ornament to balance the wall composition. They are about 3½ inches in diameter.

Castings should be used with discretion; one or two large copies in a room are always sufficient. If more are used, the effect of a dealer's show room is produced. The color of the cast should harmonize with that of the wall. The dealer can provide almost any tone ranging from white and ivory to dark brown and green, and he can change the tone of the cast if it is found to be unsatisfactory after it is hung.

Castings are only pleasing when placed against a wall covering of a solid tint. It is never good to hang them against a wall-paper with a flower design, or to drape them, as some do, with silk. They should never be placed against silk or any fine fabric; indeed, they are at their best on plain, tinted wall plaster, bur-lap or some kindred textile. A beautiful effect can be secured by inserting a large cast over a rough brick-and-mortar fireplace. Among the masterpieces of the great Italians such as Della Robbia and Donatello may be found several bas-reliefs eminently suitable for this purpose.

Among the large casts that may be used in this way or alone on a single wall space, is the Madonna and Child by Della Robbia. Della Robbia's Adoration from the Riccardi Palace in Florence is another wonderful cast of goodly size, and others by such artists as Michael Angelo, Rossellino and Settignano.

Castings in the form of panels may be arranged happily to the side of a door or mantelpiece, or in narrow wall spaces. The two reliefs from the candelabra by Clodion look well placed either side of a door. They are very graceful figures about 3 by 30 inches and appeal to almost every one.

The four famous Cherubs by Donatello from the Altar of St. Anthony at Padua may be grouped in pairs on either side of a door or singly on the sides of two doors that face each other on opposite sides of a room. The music room makes an appropriate setting for these reliefs. Two of the cherubs sing from books, while one plays a tambourine and another cymbals. The Praying Angels by the same master are beautiful panels suitable for a bedroom. Here, too, the Morning and Night by Clodion might replace the more hackneyed plaques of Thorwaldsen. The Dancing Bacchantes, in the Louvre, is not too well known, and is a beautiful work for either music or dining-room. The well-known Choir Boys by Luca della Robbia, although a little insistent in their appearance in Carnegie and other libraries, have not as yet become too hackneyed. In a beautiful New York ballroom a fine effect is had by placing the Dancing Boys and Girls Playing Lutes of Della Robbia at either end of the great room, no other wall decorations being used. The original of these are in the Museum of Santa Flore in Florence, and nearly every dealer in casts has copies of them in stock.

The most satisfactory tone for the plaster cast is a dull ivory. The pure white is seldom pleasing for decoration as it makes too vivid a high light on the wall surface. The modeling in these white casts never seems as marked or as pleasing. The bronze finish is hardly ever successful as an imitation although some manufacturers are fortunate enough in getting a fairly good effect. Imitation bronze should never be selected through a catalogue for this reason, for it is only through actual inspection that one will be able to judge of the effect. One should also be careful in the selection of Tanagra figurines. No dealer has yet succeeded in getting the peculiar, soft coloring for these casts that are even a fair imitation of the originals. If one has seen those in the museums the difference in tone of the imitations is quickly noted. There are two or three well-known painters in New York City who have made them a study and who color these figures and sell them at reasonable prices. They have carefully examined the original statuettes in the Metropolitan Museum and have imitated the color-

## An Attractive Room

A concrete example has greater teaching value than much vague general discussion so, in the hope of increasing the number of small but artistic homey living quarters, let me tell you about one particular room which no one could help calling good.

This one-room apartment, with bath and comfortable closet accommodation, has a small entrance hallway which leads into the rectangular-shaped living room. At the farthest end, away from the entrance, is an alcove. In the small space, which the room as a whole allows, the furniture has been so placed that two or three groups of people could carry on independent conversations without interfering with each other. Against the long wall at the right of the entrance is the day-bed or divan of black lacquer frame, the upholstery covered in attractive blue repp and banked with abundant pillows. This offers seats for three people with the opportunity of bringing up light, easily-moved chairs to enlarge two possible groups at the ends. On the opposite side of the room are two windows with space between for a small gate-leg table. This usually is opened only to a semi-circle with straight edge against the wall. On either side of the table are most comfortable overstuffed chairs. To see that a guest has a comfortable seat is the essence of hospitality, alas! a hospitality all too rare. Chairs should be as carefully chosen as clothes, not bought merely for their appearance.

The alcove has a window under which is a table desk with telephone. Here also is the working desk with accompanying desk chair between the two. Against the wall opposite the alcove is the bookcase, which is painted black to harmonize with the day-bed. Of course it goes without saying that no room is really furnished that does not consider books.

The wall-decorations are simple but artistic. Against the gray wall over the day-bed hangs a piece of tan damask which makes a rich background for a long mirror in painted frame running with its length parallel with the divan. On each side of the damask is a small etching. There are one or two other pictures unobtrusively hung, of course, low to the eye.

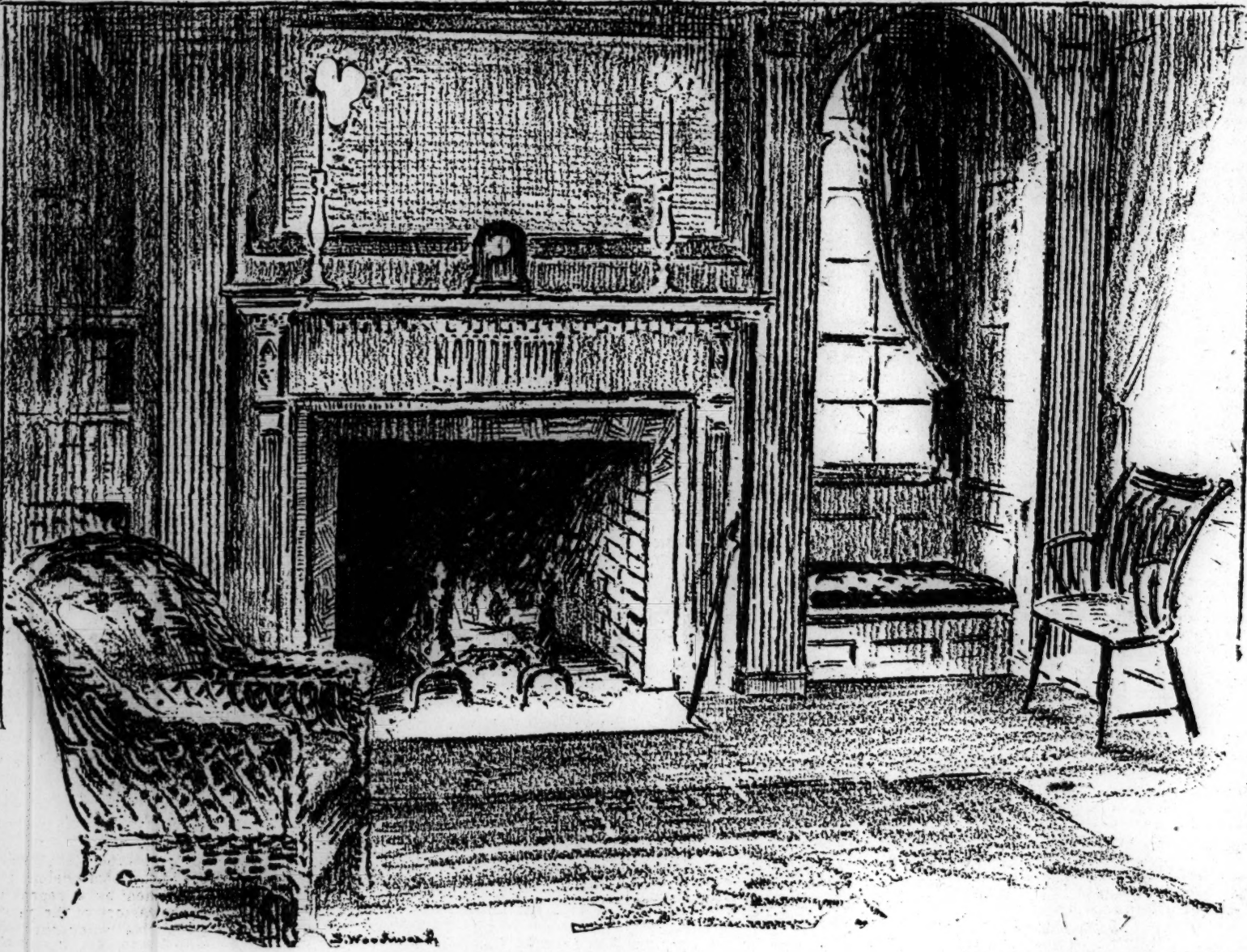
Much is added by the good lighting. In the above alcove is a ceiling light which gives diffused radiance. At one end of the divan is a floor lamp while at the other is a lamp on a small table. What a delightful place to drop down to read, with the book that you wish waiting for you on the table there! The table between the windows also has a lamp so wherever you may be in the room, whether you wish to read or sew, there is a comfortable place to sit and a good light at hand without moving either furniture or lamps. Many rooms have one comfortable chair, one good light, one desirable place that is always occupied by the first comer. Such a room as this here described offers wider hospitality.

It isn't likely that anyone could reproduce this room or would wish to. But the important good points may be adapted to any room. In house-furnishing and decoration everything should have a reason. The reason that would put a particular piece of furniture into one room, might not hold at all with another; the thing one would discard might exactly fit into another's needs and design. The particular room which has been described here is satisfactory because it fits the needs of the particular woman who lives in it, is in harmony with her individual tastes, and is worked out according to well-established artistic standards.

## Cinnamon Apples

Cinnamon Apples—Pare the apples and slice into half quarters. Put the slices close together in a pie platter. Scatter small pieces of butter and granulated sugar over them. Powder bountifully with cinnamon and bake in hot oven for half an hour. Serve while hot with the meat course.

This same recipe makes an easy and inexpensive dessert if served cold with whipped cream.



Comfort, harmony and dignity in this simple room

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"went beautifully" were few, today the many aspire to the highest ideals in the matter of clothes, though they may be constrained to content themselves with copies of original "creations." While Englishwomen have begun literally to fly to Paris to do their shopping, most of the novelties they go forth to seek are in their own country already; moreover, often are they more attractively displayed, and are certainly more quickly and conveniently acquired in the great emporiums on the other side of the Channel.

The advent of the automobile, the promise of the aeroplane, combine to simplify costume: strap-hanging, for instance, as a means of transport in these days of overcrowded vehicles, demands a special equipment, leaving the arms free and unencumbered. The too voluminous cloak is apt to float in the face of other passengers when worn by women on their way to vacant seats. Among the growing number of wage-earning women there are many who have acquired a keen knowledge of money values, bringing to the question of clothes, judgment and intelligence, both of which are essential attributes to success in dressing, even where money is a secondary consideration.

Paris provides a guidebook to the Promised Land of Mode, which is issued biannually from the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme. When once the trend of thought in fashion changes is perceived, it is easy with some study to produce good effects in the modest home atelier, for those who cannot afford to enter the gilded salons of the great mode creators. This fact is far more evident today, since simplicity and the slip-on garment reign supreme; women more generally interested in matters previously outside the radius of their thought, will not as a rule yield to a design which is difficult to wear or difficult to adjust.

It is noticeable how fast the shape of shoes is changing. Only a while ago, the round, stubby toe was paramount in favor, converting even a slender foot into more or less of a deformity. Today long, narrow shoes are de rigueur, although it is certain the human foot does not follow the vagaries of fashion, but retains its form despite the whims and fancies of the mode.

From out the windows of the world one perceives almost spontaneously, through the medium of the press, all that is passing in the capitals of the great continents. A subject, whether it be of politics, of art, of science, or of dress, can now no longer cloak itself in mystery; but is known in every corner of the globe as soon as it is evolved. Individual taste has, therefore, a wider field whereon to find itself, and greater facilities for unusual combinations are now afforded.

## Apple Pudding

Apple Pudding—Make a biscuit dough. Roll it into a thickness of half an inch, cover with sliced apples and roll as a jelly roll. Put the roll into a pan and pour over it half a cup of sugar and half a cup of milk mixed together. Bake, and, when cold serve with milk and sugar.

cent of money, in an hour's time, the place would have an air."

The statement could not be denied. The woman thus challenged had the ability to make almost any room attractive. This she did by attention to three things: simplicity, harmony, and the expression of her own good taste. With attention to these three principles no house or room could remain ugly.

The most common mistake is that of overcrowding. We smother our rooms in things. They accumulate and we haven't the courage to dispose them. The first practical step should be taken through elimination. Every article should be challenged with three questions: Is it useful? Is it beautiful? Does it express harmony in any particular? Whatever cannot answer at least one of these in the affirmative is a candidate for instant banishment. It might be insisted, too, that beauty should always be both the useful things and also that of good taste.

Marcia, who had lived in a small town always, went for a month's visit to Susanne in the city. Now Susanne's house was clear-cut and artistic. At first Marcia thought it bare but before the month was over she learned to appreciate its open spaces, its beauty and restfulness. When she returned home, she looked at her own house in comparison and determined to turn its ugly and commonplace appearance into something similar to Susanne's.

She began with the living-room, viewing it critically. How could she ever have bought such a rug, gorgeous roses on a background of vivid green? But that could be dyed some neutral shade. The mantel was crowded with things big and little, making it to Marcia's now wide-open eyes seem like a shelf in a junk shop. There was a clock, three or four vases of unrelated material and of varying sizes, a row of photographs warped into all sorts of shapes, a pair of brass candlesticks, a colored picture in a frame, and other knickknacks, gifts that had to be put somewhere.

Off came all the photographs and all the silly knickknacks. The plain iron clock with bronze trimmings went to the center of the mantel. The candlesticks had come down in her husband's family. Always before she had thought them ugly but now, as she placed them on either side of the clock, she recognized their beauty. With the framed picture and the vases gone, there wasn't quite enough left. She selected a clear glass vase of good shape and filled it with asters then in bloom. When this on one end of the mantel was balanced by the small colored framed picture on the other, Marcia's new standards were satisfied.

From the top of the large table came various ornaments that were of no significance and were always being knocked over, and books that no one ever looked at. From the shelf beneath she banished the piles of old magazines. She even removed the cloth, for she recognized that the handsome grain of the old walnut, waxed and rubbed, was more beautiful than any ordinary cloth and much more cleanly. There remained only the shaded lamp, the two or three new books she had brought home, and current issues of

were in evidence. She knew the expensive, harmonious material she could use on them.

Even without these later changes to be made in rug, curtains and pillows, an hour's work had reduced the room from an appearance of cheap confusion to a state of dignified simplicity. It looked larger and oh, what a relief to be rid of the useless, trashy ornaments!

Might it not be profitable to look about the room in which this finds you and see what might be accomplished by a process of elimination?

## Flower Making: Violets

A bunch of violets pinned on to the lapel of a costume coat adds quite an attractive touch. These are a little difficult to make but are well worth the effort. They are charming in one shade, but some may prefer a mixture of two shades of purple.

Materials required: About a quarter of a yard Japanese silk, if one shade is used; one-eighth of each shade if two are used; some green mounting wire or fine white wire which can be either colored green with chalks or paint or covered with green ribbon or tissue paper; DMC in red and yellow; a small quantity nearsilk, which has been previously starched on the wrong side, as directed elsewhere.

To make the violet: Cut silk on the cross, in strips of 5/8 by 1 1/4 inches. Fold a strip double and press with an iron. Divide strip into five equal sections by folding. Carefully sew a neat running thread up and down each fold, beginning at the top right-hand corner of the first section and taking the thread along the lower edge of each section in between the fold marks. When the thread is drawn up the five petals of the violet will be formed. Buds can be made by folding a small double piece of silk cut on the cross two or three times round the wire stalk, and stitch into place. Always fold over the top end of stalk wires so as to have a foundation for the stitching. Stalk: Cut a length about five inches. For the center of violet, take the red and yellow DMC and twist them closely round one end of wire stalk, for about three-quarters of an inch, fastening ends of threads securely with a needle (which should be ready beforehand). Fold over the end of wire thus covered and bend over the now double end which forms center of violet. Arrange violet round center, three petals upright, two pointing downward, and stitch securely to top of stalk. Calyx: Three-quarter inch circle divided into five points like a star. Make a small hole in the middle and slip stalk of violet through. A touch of gum will keep it in place.

Leaves: Most people know the shape of this leaf or have the real plant growing in their gardens. As a rough guide measure off a piece of paper 2 1/4 by 2 1/4 inches. Draw with a pencil the serrated outline of leaf in the space given on paper. Cut out in nearsilk or saten. To add a support, buttonhole fine green mounting wire round the back of leaf a little way from the edge, leaving the required length of wire to form stalk.

is rarely as satisfying as a good cast of some fine piece of sculpture. The wonderful modeling is preserved in nearly all its perfection, and so inexpensive that the average person can own one. From delightful copies of the old Florentine and Roman medals, which sell for 50 and 75 cents, to a section of the matchless Parthenon frieze at \$15 there is a wide choice of subjects.

There is always some loss of the most delicate modeling in every cast. Though it may appear to be perfect, there is frequently some slight variation, especially in the face of a bas-relief or medallion which will make a difference in the expression. And often too, when the cast is in a reduced state, there is a difference in detail that takes away from the whole. Thus in the well-known figure of Narcissus from the Naples Museum, the forefinger in the reduced plaster cast is so badly modeled, as a rule, that it mars the beauty of the whole figure. Care should always be taken in the selection of casts to obtain the best reproduction possible, as there is as great a difference in them as there is among photographic reproductions.

The most satisfactory tone for the plaster cast is a dull ivory. The pure white is seldom pleasing for decoration as it makes too vivid a high light on the wall surface. The modeling in these white casts never seems as marked or as pleasing. The bronze finish is hardly ever successful as an imitation although some manufacturers are fortunate enough in getting a fairly good effect. Imitation bronze should never be selected through a catalogue for this reason, for it is only through actual inspection that one will be able to judge of the effect. One should also be careful in the selection of Tanagra figurines. No dealer has yet succeeded in getting the peculiar, soft coloring for these casts that are even a fair imitation of the originals. If one has seen those in the museums the difference in tone of the imitations is quickly noted. There are two or three well-known painters in New York City who have made them a study and who color these figures and sell them at reasonable prices. They have carefully examined the original statuettes in the Metropolitan Museum and have imitated the color-

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

UNBEATEN TEAMS  
WILL MEET SOON

Number in the Western Conference Basketball Race Should Be Reduced by Two at Least by Next Tuesday

## WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDINGS

| College                 | Won | Lost | P.C.  |
|-------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| University of Wisconsin | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| University of Minnesota | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| University of Illinois  | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| Purdue University       | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| Indiana University      | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| University of Chicago   | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| Ohio State University   | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| University of Michigan  | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| University of Iowa      | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |
| Northwestern University | 1   | 0    | 1.000 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Between Friday and Tuesday the quintets which remained undefeated in the opening skirmishes of the campaign for the basketball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association should be reduced to two. The six games scheduled for the period offer an outside chance of all but one being defeated; but it is hardly a probability.

Of the leaders, University of Minnesota has the most difficult program. It must encounter in turn University of Wisconsin on Saturday and Indiana University on Monday. Both of these contests are away from home. The Badgers are leading the race with three victories, and the Hoosiers won their opening engagement. The Gophers, however, under Dr. L. J. Cooke's direction have won two battles. They revealed scoring ability against Iowa last Saturday, taking the honors, 24 to 16.

Indiana has a schedule second in difficulty only to that of Minnesota, for it must visit Ohio State University Friday and get back home to receive Minnesota Monday. The Buckeyes will no doubt give the Hoosiers more formidable opposition than they received in their opening test, when the Indiana quintet downed Northwestern, 21 to 13. Ohio State has captured one game and lost two, the last defeat being at the hands of Illinois, 48 to 36.

Although it also has two contests in prospect, Purdue University probably will have a struggle less strenuous than either Minnesota or Indiana. On Saturday it visits University of Iowa, which has been twice vanquished, and on Monday stops at Northwestern University, which has lost four straight. The Boilermakers achieved their opening victory at the expense of Northwestern by the wide margin of 31 to 14. D. S. White '22, floor guard, will be expected to continue his performance of last Monday, when he sank 4 goals and 9 free throws. He was leading scorer in the Conference last year.

Before meeting Purdue again, Northwestern will face University of Chicago on the latter's floor Friday. Under Coach Nelson Norgren, the Maroon appears stronger than last year. They have won and lost one contest each, and should be slightly favored to win over the Purple quintet.

If Wisconsin can repulse the Minnesota attack Saturday it should rest securely in first place for some time. The Badgers have no other contest in prospect until February 6. In an extra-period struggle last Saturday they downed University of Michigan by a score of 18 to 16. The winning basket was thrown by C. F. Cesar '22, captain, who plays right forward. Minnesota will find Coach W. E. Meanwell has a strong defensive team, but not so brilliant in scoring power.

Two of the "Big Ten" fives have no engagements for the period. They are University of Illinois and University of Michigan. At Urbana, Illinois, last Monday, the Illini proved three points stronger than the Wolverines, the score being 20 to 17. The down-state team has been strengthened by the return of C. R. Carney '22, star forward.

W. A. Taylor '22 of Wisconsin is the leading individual scorer to date with 37 points to his credit. He has made 14 goals from the floor and 17 from the foul line. C. E. Ely '23, Michigan, is next with six goals from the floor and 23 from the foul line for a total of 35. R. L. Dudley '23, Ohio State, is fourth with 31 points, while Capt. C. R. Carney '22 of Illinois is fourth with 30 points. Carney's showing is really the best, as he has taken part in only two games, while Dudley and Ely have been in four and Taylor in three. The full list of individual scorers follows:

| Player                       | Goals | Points |
|------------------------------|-------|--------|
| W. A. Taylor, Wisconsin      | 14    | 37     |
| C. E. Ely, Michigan          | 6     | 23     |
| R. L. Dudley, Ohio State     | 12    | 31     |
| C. R. Carney, Illinois       | 12    | 30     |
| H. W. McKensie, Northwestern | 7     | 24     |
| W. G. Miller, Michigan       | 10    | 25     |
| Paul Baird, Ohio State       | 9     | 22     |
| A. F. Greenspan, Ohio State  | 4     | 12     |
| F. J. Holmes, Iowa           | 12    | 18     |
| A. Kearney, Minnesota        | 4     | 17     |
| D. S. White, Purdue          | 4     | 17     |
| L. M. Stillwell, Illinois    | 8     | 16     |
| C. W. McGuire, Chicago       | 1     | 14     |
| A. H. Hanson, Minnesota      | 7     | 14     |
| T. T. Halladay, Chicago      | 5     | 13     |
| R. E. Hultkrans, Minnesota   | 6     | 12     |
| Harold Sanford, Indiana      | 2     | 11     |
| L. W. Walquist, Illinois     | 5     | 10     |
| J. P. Sabe, Illinois         | 5     | 10     |
| B. G. Gullion, Purdue        | 4     | 8      |
| Wilfred Bahr, Indiana        | 4     | 8      |
| T. E. Burgett, Iowa          | 4     | 8      |
| T. F. Williams, Wisconsin    | 3     | 6      |
| H. O. Kipke, Michigan        | 3     | 6      |
| Rex Reardon, Michigan        | 3     | 6      |
| C. W. Palmer, Northwestern   | 3     | 6      |
| S. D. Sharrer, Northwestern  | 3     | 6      |
| A. B. Masters, Purdue        | 3     | 6      |
| D. N. Gibson, Wisconsin      | 3     | 6      |
| Campbell Dickson, Chicago    | 3     | 6      |
| M. A. Romney, Northwestern   | 3     | 6      |
| J. J. Peterson, Northwestern | 2     | 4      |
| C. D. Saunders, Northwestern | 2     | 4      |
| W. E. Holmes, Northwestern   | 2     | 4      |
| C. F. Cesar, Wisconsin       | 2     | 4      |
| A. Devine, Iowa              | 2     | 4      |
| K. Tobell, Wisconsin         | 1     | 2      |

LARGEST TRACK  
FOR OLYMPICS

France Plans to Build One of Approximately 500 Meters to the Lap for the 1922 Games

## NEW YORK, New York—The successful holding of the next Olympic Games in Paris, France, is said, by members of the American Olympic Committee here, to be assured by the reappointment of Gaston Vidal as Minister of Sports in the new French Cabinet.

Reports from Paris that the stadium will be erected in the Parc des Princes agree with private letters received, and it is evident that if present plans are carried through, the Paris Olympic Stadium will be the largest and best equipped erected to date.

The track for the 1924 international meet will measure approximately 500 meters to the lap. Both straight-aways and each curve will measure about 125 meters, or a trifle more than 130 yards, giving the track a total distance of approximately 525 yards. This will be the largest track ever constructed for the Olympic Games, and larger than any of the famous college tracks, such as the Harvard Stadium and the University of Pennsylvania track. If the Paris course is completed in time to settle properly, it appears certain that a number of new world's running records will be established.

From the spectators' standpoint elaborate preparations are also being made to accommodate record-breaking throngs. Frantz Reichel, secretary of the French Olympic Committee, states that there will be days when the attendance is expected to reach the surprising total of from 100,000 to 150,000 spectators. This is far in excess of any previous Olympic gathering, and at first sight appears to be improbable.

An examination of the French system of admissions to sport events, however, shows that widely graduated charges will prevail providing for seats or standing room at a nominal charge of as low as a franc and ranging upward to special boxes at prices in line with charges made for similar events in this country. Permanent concrete stands with a depth of 100 feet will parallel one side of the running track, giving a perfect view of the start and finish of all races. On the opposite side of the field will be wooden stands and these may also be extended to the length of the 200-meter straightaway.

A contract for building the stadium and track is reported about to be made to the English firm which erected the stands for the 1920 meet at Antwerp, and with the passing of the final necessary legislation, work is expected to begin within the next two months. Members of the French Olympic Committee have expressed a desire that the Paris Stadium be completed at least 18 months before the opening of the 1924 games, in order that track and field surface and equipment may be settled, thus affording perfect footing for the pick of the world's best athletes, who will compete. It is pointed out that had the Antwerp track and runways been thus prepared, more record-breaking performances would have been possible than was the case in the loose cinder footing which hampered the runners in Belgium.

D. K. E. CLUB DEFEATS  
MONTCLAIR A. C., 4-1

## METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

| Player    | Won | Lost | P.C.  |
|-----------|-----|------|-------|
| Harvard   | 3   | 0    | 1.000 |
| Princeton | 2   | 2    | .750  |
| Columbia  | 5   | 3    | .625  |
| Yale      | 5   | 4    | .562  |
| D. K. E.  | 3   | 7    | .300  |
| Crescent  | 1   | 9    | .100  |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Defaults ended the match between D. K. E. Club and Montclair Athletic Club, in the Class B squash tennis on Wednesday. E. L. Ward, D. K. E., captain, claimed his match with Jeffrey Graham, giving his team the match, 4 to 1, the latter point being represented by Frank Seller, whose opponent, C. B. Stuart, also failed to appear.

MOTOR YACHT RACING  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Greyhound, a new hydroplane owned by Major Donkin, won the eighth challenge race for the speed pennant of the New South Wales Motor Yacht Club over a course measuring almost 9 1/2 miles. Four of the speedy craft entered, three being hydroplanes and the fourth a more conventional type of displacement boat.

The Greyhound, which averaged 29 miles an hour, crossed the line nearly a minute and a quarter ahead of the displacement boat. Hoosier II, A. J. Allen, the respective running times being 19m. 39s. for the winner and 20m. 15 1/2 s. for the second boat. The Greyhound is fitted with an eight cylinder 200 horsepower aerotype engine and remains fairly dry even when touching 30 miles an hour.

WELL-BALANCED  
TEAM AT PURDUE

According to Coach T. H. Paulson Wrestling Prospects at This University Are Very Good This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Wrestling prospects at Purdue University for this season are very good, according to Coach T. H. Paulson, who has been for the past six years wrestling mentor here. Coach Paulson stated that although his squad was not a brilliant one, he thought it was better balanced than any team which he has coached here. Paulson said that the increased interest being shown in wrestling throughout the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association means that the nine colleges which are fostering the sport will have much better teams than ordinarily.

The Old Gold and Black coach is very much satisfied with the percentage system of scoring wrestling matches, and deciding just what players will be sent to the Conference meet. He has always been an advocate of the new system, and declares that it will put wrestling on a much higher plane than it has enjoyed before.

Starting in at the 115-pound weight event, Purdue has at least one good man in every weight up to and including the heavyweight section. R. H. Turner '24, is working his first year on the varsity squad, and although lacking in experience, should do some good work before the end of the season. He was a member of the freshmen varsity last year in the 115-pound class and has remained on the varsity squad despite three cuts which have been made. R. D. Hall '23, a varsity man from last year, appears to be another good man in the 115-pound event, and M. E. Orr '23, a new man, are competing with each other for the honor of representing Purdue in the 125-pound class. The two men are about of the same ability, and which one will get the position probably will not be decided until just before Purdue's first meet.

P. R. Macklin '22 is serving his third year on the varsity squad, and Coach Paulson feels that he will do better work this year than has been the case since he made the team for the first time. As a tribute to his splendid work with the wrestling team last year, he was chosen captain of the team. M. J. Oliver '23, a new man, has been working hard in this same class, but it is not thought that he will become proficient enough to dislodge Captain Macklin from the event. J. C. Kepple '22, Purdue's representative last year in the 158-pound class, has reduced his weight to 145, and is now one of the best men in that class. J. G. Dye '23, a new man, is also trying out for the event.

L. F. Booth '23, a member of last year's varsity team, is doing good work in the 158-pound event, but he has a strong rival in H. J. Tucker '22, who is working hard for the position. In the 175-pound division, R. F. Swank '23, a football star, is the best man out. Swank showed ability last year, and has improved considerably. Coach Paulson is expecting much of him during the present season. W. L. Spencer '22, for the past two years one of the best heavyweight wrestlers in the Conference, is out again, making a determined effort to do better this season than ever before. Spencer weighs 240 pounds. J. F. Fuller '23, is another heavyweight wrestler who will not be eligible until the first of February. He weighs 210 pounds this year is the most complete the university has ever had. It includes six dual meets. The opening meet is with the University of Illinois, on January 20, at Lafayette; January 27, Northwestern University will be met, at Evanston, Illinois; February 4, Chicago University will come to Lafayette for a dual meet; February 11, another meet is scheduled at Lafayette, with Ohio State University; February 18, Purdue meets Iowa University at Iowa City, and on March 11 Indiana University will meet Purdue at Bloomington in the closing dual meet of the season. Purdue hopes to send several strong representatives to the Big Ten Western Conference meet, to be held by University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin.

RED STAR AND  
RACING CLUB DRAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France—The two leading teams in the standing of Group A in the Parisian Association football championship, Red Star and the Racing Club de France, participated in a hard, keen game on December 25, the result being a draw of one goal each. A muddy pitch precluded much skillful footwork, but both teams gave a good display. The Racing Club, with its powerful line of halfbacks, forced in attack after attack, and the Red Stars, who are the present champions of France, had chiefly their defense to thank for the fact that they were not defeated. The Football Ettoile Club de Levallois did not show "any" thing, approaching the good form which marked its play in the early part of the season and was defeated, narrowly, it is true, by the Union Sportive et Athlétique de Cléchy. The latter scored the only goal produced by an even game. The biggest win of the day was that by Jeunesse Ath-

## Équipe de St. Ouen, over its great rival, Stade Français. The score in this match was 6 to 1.

In Group B, the leading side, Olympique, defeated the Association Sportive Française by 1 goal to 0, but found winning a more difficult matter than was anticipated. In the second half, indeed, there was nothing to choose between the two teams. Like the Football Ettoile Club de Levallois in Group A, the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale was playing below the standard it established at the commencement of the season, and was defeated 6 to 0, by the Club Athlétique de Paris. Nevertheless, it managed to retain the second place in the standing. The Club Athlétique de Vitry defeated Club Français by four clear goals.

In addition to the championship matches, there were several interesting encounters of the "friendly" variety, some of them possessing a decidedly international flavor. The Football Club de Cette received a visit from a Swiss team, the Football Club de Genève and, after an even first-half, scored no fewer than six goals. The visitors were unable to score. The Espana Football Club, of Barcelona, Spain, was entertained by the Association Sportive de Cannes, but lost by four clear goals. Two non-French teams managed, however, to secure victories, the Charleroi Sporting Club, of Belgium, defeating the Bordeaux Athletic Club by 3 goals to 0, and the Ettoile de Chaux-de-Fonds, a Swiss combination, beating the Association Sportive de Strasbourg by 3 to 1.

STRONG AQUATIC  
TEAM AT AMHERST

Purple and White Faces Massachusetts Institute of Technology Saturday After Winning 16 Straight Meets

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Unbeaten in its last 16 meets, the Amherst College swimming team will open its 1922 season with a dual meet with the strong Massachusetts Institute of Technology team in Boston, Saturday evening. The Amherst men have now gone through almost three seasons without failing to win, their last downfall coming in the opening meet of the 1919 season, when Yale University gave the Purple and White a bad defeat.

During its long winning streak, Amherst has downed Wesleyan University four times, Harvard University three times, Williams College, Springfield Training School, and Syracuse University twice each, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lehigh University and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute once each. The team has run up a total of 561 points against 273 for its opponents, while keeping away from defeat.

Amherst's strength in the tank has been attributed to the fact that it was one of the first colleges to have a modern tank, Pratt natatorium and squash courts being the joint gift, in 1907, of H. I. Pratt '00 and Mortimer Schiff, both of New York. In 1908 the first swimming team was put into competition. Although some of the early teams did well, it was not until 1915 that systematic winning ways became noticeable. Since then, in the last seven seasons, Amherst has won 31 dual and triangular meets and has lost only seven. In this time a total of 1204 1-6 points have been amassed, against 795 5-6 for opponents.

Amherst swimmers have done well in the Intercollegiate Swimming Association individual championships, but none better than Capt. S. B. Damon '22 of this year's team. He is the intercollegiate and New England title-holder for the 50-yard dash, and has the distinction of being one of the leading exponents of the new 1-100 stroke, over which the swimming experts are having so much discussion. Captain Damon will be the mainstay of the team again this year, and will appear in the 100-yard and relay events as well as in his specialty, the 50-yard dash. He is expected to make better time than ever this year. The rest of the team will be strong, although ineligibility has taken several stars, including the two best plungers in the college.

Among those upon whom Coach R. F. Nelligan is relying are Anson Barker '24 of Taunton, Massachusetts, captain of the Worcester Academy team, who will compete in the 50 and relay; F. C. A. Myers '22 of Cleveland, Ohio, 100 yards; J. L. Leete '23 of Newton, a football and baseball regular, 220 yards and perhaps the relay; J. W. Parker '24 of Rochester, New York, 50 and relay; L. C. Edson '25 of Duluth, Minnesota, former captain of the Lawrenceville Academy team and a Duluth Boat Club swimmer, relay and 100 yards; E. K. Davis '22 of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, John Henry '24 of Ilion, New York, and L. L. Soule '22 of Hartford, Connecticut, plungers; R. A. Bristol '24 of Foxboro, fancy dive.

## JEWTRAW WINS TITLE

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—Charles Jewtraw, United States national champion, won the 220-yard senior dash, the opening event at the Canadian Amateur Skating championships at Lily Lake yesterday. Joe Moore, international champion, was second, and Hearn of New York was third. Jewtraw's time was 20s. flat. Russell Wheeler, Montreal, winner of the third heat, was disqualified for fouling Charles Gorman, St. John, holder of the world's outdoor record for 440 yards in the final.

FOUR WRESTLING  
VETERANS BACK

University of Nebraska Expects to Turn Out a Strong Team for This Sport This Winter—F. K. Reed Is Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of Nebraska expects to have a strong wrestling team this season. Fifty men responded to the call of Dr. R. G. Clapp, head wrestling coach at the university.

Letter men back this season are Capt. F. K. Reed '23, M. Bengston '23, G. S. Salter '22 and M. R. Smith '22. Smith was elected captain of the Nebraska mat team two years ago, but did not return to college to lead the team. Last year Nebraska won a dual meet from the University of Oklahoma and lost to the University of Iowa and Iowa State College teams. In the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Nebraska placed third. J. L. Puckett '22, Scarlet and Cream guard on the football team, is a member of the wrestling squad and will try out to represent the institution in the heavyweight class.

Captain Reed and Smith are members of the 158-pound class. Salter wrestles in the 125-pound division, and Bengston in the lightweight group.

H. P. Troendley '20 has been secured as assistant wrestling coach and is in active charge of the squad. He was a member of the Scarlet and Cream wrestling team for three seasons and during this period never lost a fall. He lost a decision bout in a dual meet with Iowa State College at Ames. In this meet he attempted to wrestle in both the 135-pound and 145-pound divisions and lost his match in the latter class. Troendley won the 135-pound class championship at the western intercollegiate meet in 1920.

The Nebraska wrestling schedule as completed contains the following: January 21—Northwestern University at Evanston; 25—Iowa State College at Ames.

February 18—University of Minnesota at Lincoln; 25—University of Iowa at Lincoln.

NÜRNBERG WINS  
DUSSELDORF CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany—Among the winter sports which find favor in Germany is hockey, a good exponent of which is the Nürnberger Hockey Club. Recently that team carried off the Düsseldorf Cup, defeating, in the final round of the competition, a side representing the Tennis and Hockey Club Harvesteube. Although the score was 3 to 1, the match was very evenly contested, first one team and then the other appearing to have an advantage. In Berlin there is a hockey league, including such clubs as Berliner Hockey Club, Unionhoser Hockey Club, Tennis and Hockey Club, Preussen, Sport Club Charlottenburg, Verein für Liga, Berliner Sport Club, and Berliner Turn und Sportverein.

The Sport Verein, 1899, came out well to the fore in a recent swimming gala at Munich, two of its representatives, Joseph Steiner and Karl Steiner, finishing first and second, respectively, in the 100 meters breast-stroke race. The winner's time was 1m. 35s., and that of the runner-up only 1-10s. Inferior, Karl Steiner also figured in free-style race over 50 meters. He finished second, 2-5s. behind John Melle, who covered the distance in 33s. In a 50 meters back-stroke race for ladies, Liana Pursch was the first to finish. Her time of 50 1-10s. was better by 1 1-10s. than that of Erna Wilms, who came in second. The gala was brought to a close by a water-polo match in which Männer Schwimmen Verein München scored 5 goals to 3 against Verein für Schwimmen. The winning team laid the foundation for its victory in the first half of the match, the score at half-time being 3 to 0.

The well-known sprinter, Richard Rau, ran a 60 meters race in 6-5-5s. recently, in the course of a carnival at the Palais d'Hiver, Berlin. He won quite easily from Walter Holz and Willi Düncker, who finished second and third, respectively. Rau is a member of the Sport Club, Charlottenburg. A race over 1000 meters was won by Friedrich Kopke of Zehlendorf, in 2m. 42s. He was closely followed by Karl Peltzer of Preussen. The high jump and pole vault were won by Holz and Wilhelm Fricke, respectively, while a relay race over 3000 meters fell to the Zehlendorf Club. In this race, as in a similar event over 800 meters, teams were composed of three men. In the 600 meters event referred to, Verein für Bund Leipzig proved successful, the runner-up being Verein Laufen, Hamburg.

NO MATCHES IN 1922  
FOR PONY-POLO CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Westminster hockey team defeated Pere Marquette at the Boston Arena on Wednesday night by the score of 1 to 0 in the United States Amateur Hockey Association series.

## BOLTON WANDERERS WIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the First Division of the English Association Football League here to date the Bolton Wanderers defeated Clisea by 3 goals to 0.

## English team in 1914. The United States won in two straight games. English polo authorities are now desirous of having an agreement made between the two countries whereby matches are to be played once in every five years, alternating between the United States and England instead of as at present, whenever a challenge is sent with the match played in the country holding the trophy.

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AUSTRALIA HAS  
BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Patterson Shows Up Strongly in the Victorian Lawn Tennis Championships at Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Davis Cup prospects for 1922 are being discussed throughout Australia, and the Victorian lawn tennis championship tournament, concluded at Melbourne on December 3, was looked upon as likely to throw much light on the form of players who might be called upon to represent the Commonwealth in the great international event. Brilliant play was seen in many of the games and the performances of some of the younger men were most encouraging.

The tournament was a triumph for G. L. Patterson, Australia's greatest player of the day. Throughout, he displayed wonderful form, and had the honor of winning the singles championship, and, with young J. B. Hawkes, the only Victorian in this year's Davis Cup team, the doubles championship.

Preceding the championship events were the interstate matches between Victoria and New South Wales, and Victoria and South Australia. In these games Victoria swept the board.

New South Wales was weakened through the absence of J. O. Anderson, C. V. Todd and Norman Peach, her three representatives in the Davis Cup team, who, having just returned from the United States, were unable to spare the time for the trip to Melbourne. The result was an overwhelming defeat, the New South Welshmen winning only 2 rubbers, 7 sets and 153 games to Victoria's 19 rubbers, 39 sets and 261 games—probably the most overwhelming defeat ever sustained by a representative team in the history of the game in Australia. Victoria was represented by Patterson, Hawkes, P. O'Hara Wood, R. W. Heath (all former Davis Cup players), R. Wertheim and Y. G. E. Mackay. The only rubbers gained by the losers were when S. H. Henderson defeated Heath in the singles, and when Frank Peach and R. Neil took their doubles game with Heath and Mackay.

Against South Australia, which is a weak tennis state, Victoria pitted her best players, but her players had no difficulty in winning by 15 rubbers, 24 sets and 282 games to 6 rubbers, 15 sets and 213 games.

FIVE MEN SHARE  
SIXTH POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Only one man, Andrew Wilson, of Middlesbrough, scored more than one goal in the first division of the English Association Football League on December 17. He scored two and rose into the fifth position, behind a trio of non-scorers, whose totals of 13 goals left them three behind the leader, C. M. Buchan, Sunderland. Buchan also failed to find the net on December 17. Five men occupied the sixth place, two of them being D. B. N. Jack and Frank Roberts, both of Bolton Wanderers. The pair scored one goal each, having, on the previous Saturday, obtained two apiece. Close behind Jack and Roberts came a bunch of five players, including two members of the champion team, Burnley. They, with their colleague Joseph Andrews, a runner-up to Buchan, had scored all but seven of their club's goals since the commencement of the season. The list:

| Player and club                    | Goals |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| C. M. Buchan, Sunderland           | 16    |
| Joseph Andrews, Burnley            | 13    |
| Horace Barnes, Manchester City     | 13    |
| W. Roberts, Preston North End      | 13    |
| Andrew Wilson, Middlesbrough       | 12    |
| J. W. Spence, Manchester United    | 11    |
| James Gill, Cardiff City           | 11    |
| W. H. Walker, Aston Villa          | 11    |
| D. B. N. Jack, Bolton Wanderers    | 11    |
| Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers    | 11    |
| Robert Kelly, Burnley              | 9     |
| B. Cross, Burnley                  | 9     |
| W. G. Gillies, Sheffield United    | 9     |
| I. W. Dickson, Aston Villa         | 9     |
| Thomas Brownell, Manchester City   | 9     |
| J. McDonald, Newcastle United      | 8     |
| R. Butler, Oldham Athletic         | 8     |
| A. T. Woodhouse, Preston North End | 8     |
| S. H. Fazzackerley, Everton        | 8     |
| J. C. Whitehouse, Birmingham       | 8     |
| H. Johnson, Sheffield United       | 7     |
| Forshaw, Liverpool                 | 7     |
| J. Elkes, Birmingham               | 7     |
| H. A. White, The Arsenal           | 6     |
| William Hibbert, Bradford City     | 6     |
| S. E. Harris, Newcastle United     | 6     |
| James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur      | 6     |
| D. Shone, Liverpool                | 6     |
| E. Islip, Huddersfield Town        | 6     |
| Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers     | 6     |
| William Murphy, Manchester City    | 6     |
| George Carr, Middlesbrough         | 6     |

## WESTMINSTER WINS, 1 TO 0

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BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Westminster hockey team defeated Pere Marquette at the Boston Arena on Wednesday night by the score of 1 to 0 in the United States Amateur Hockey Association series.

## BOLTON WANDERERS WIN

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LEADERS RETAIN  
THEIR POSITIONS



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AUSTRALIAN BANK  
REPORT AS A GUIDE

Statement Reflects Excellent Farm Conditions but a Warning Against Reaction From Extravagance Is Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Large financial institutions such as the Bank of New South Wales often present an accurate view of Australian conditions at their annual and half-yearly meetings. The semiannual meeting of this bank was marked by optimism, the reports from all the states showing excellent crop and pastoral conditions, but the president of the bank, Sir Charles K. Macellar, mixed in with the cheerfulness a warning to his countrymen that the reaction from extravagance was already present in the form of unemployment.

Sir Charles Macellar had the pleasant task of reporting a net profit of about £250,000 for the half year, an advance on the profit for the corresponding six months of the previous year, although slightly below the figures for the six months immediately preceding. While deposits were £421,000 higher than on September 30, 1920, they were £1,203,000 less than on March 31, 1921, when there was an abnormal temporary increase; in the same way, bills payable remained stationary on the year but last March they were £2,101,000 less than in the previous March. The reason for this inflated condition was the fact that the necessary restriction of excessive imports affected London commitments under credits.

## Interpreting Bank Figures

The downward tendency in regard to deposits must continue, says the president of the bank, until the demand for Australian produce and metals is more active. On the other hand, the advances made by the bank show a reduction of £2,350,000 since last March and a total reduction for the year of £2,100,000, the chief causes being restriction on the purchases of British and foreign goods and the consequent realization of excessive stocks held in Australia, also the wheat payments received by the farmers and placed to their credit with the bank.

Reports from the bank's inspectors and representative officers throughout Australia show grass in abundance, stock in excellent condition, and a probable production of wool, sugar, and wheat in excess of last year, the rise in the production of wool and sugar being most marked. Better conditions in the wool market and reasonable anticipation of a fair moderate price for the grain crop are in contrast with the expectation of glut conditions continuing for some months in the meat market and pastoral industry. The overimporting phase in Australia and New Zealand has been controlled and something like normal prices are expected to rule in the not far distant future.

Addressing the half-yearly meeting of the bank, the president urged the need for a return in the Commonwealth to a more natural way of economic life. He said that the control of peace conditions was proving more difficult of control for many than those of war had been. For six years the inclination had been growing among the population toward extravagance, and people had become disinclined for the more prosaic though in every way more normal conditions obtaining before the war.

## Limitation of Borrowings

"Institutions and individuals have been carried away by temporary and fictitious success; the craving of both private and public institutions to borrow more and more money and cast it about in unreasonable wages and otherwise seems insatiable. This kind of thing," continued Sir Charles Macellar, "might be very beautiful if it could go on, if it could continue indefinitely, but it cannot—it is false, therefore it cannot last and the reaction is inevitable. The reaction, as a matter of fact, is setting in already and is reflected in the unemployment."

The president laid emphasis on a fact often overlooked when he pointed out that no article can be of any sustained value to Australia, whether manufactured or raw material, if it costs more to produce than the world values it at. No country can live alone and each is associated with the others. Sir Charles continued:

"Therefore I hope with all my heart that the authorities responsible for economic conditions will bear this in mind and avert the growth of unemployment, which would appear to be the natural consequence of the country's present policy. In the old and overpopulated centers of the world a certain number of unemployed may be accepted as the natural order of things, but in this great, naturally resourceful, and sparsely populated country, it should not be accepted as a matter of course, because it is avoidable, and the fact that it exists and promises to increase is a reflection on our Australian intelligence. In this magnificent country there should be not only work for every man and woman desiring it, but there should be openings to attract an influx of population from the overpopulated and temporarily disorganized centers of Europe, and that is what all of us desire who place the love and pride of country above all else."

## SWEDISH GOLD SUSPENSION

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The Swedish Government has prolonged the gold suspension period, during which the Swedish Riksbank is relieved from the obligation of redeeming bank notes with gold, until March 31, 1922.

## INDUSTRIAL FAIRS' EFFECT ON TRADE

Growth of Expositions Said to Be One of the Most Important Developments of Recent Years

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The growth of industrial fairs has been one of the most important trade developments during the past five or six years, according to the Foreign Trade Review of the Port of Boston, issued by The National Shawmut Bank. Previous to the war the Leipzig fairs had attained world-wide fame and had proven effective agencies in promoting the growth of Germany's foreign trade. The Lyons fair held at Lyons, France, represents the first successful development for adoption of the idea back of the Leipzig fairs.

The underlying purpose of all the fairs now held annually or oftener has been the stimulation of export trade. Through these fairs buyers are attracted from abroad, the world is familiarized with this or that national product; and greater efficiency and economy is made possible in the conduct of foreign trade transactions.

Some of the important foreign expositions and fairs to be held during 1922 follow:

| COMMODITIES EXHIBITED      | PLACE                   | DATE                  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| International Exhibition   | Cardiff, Wales          | 1922                  |
| British Industries Fair    | London & Birmingham     | Feb. 27-Mar. 10, 1922 |
| General International      | Lyons (Spring Fair)     | Mar. 1-15, 1922       |
| Technical                  | Leipzig (Spring Fair)   | Mar. 6-11, 1922       |
| World Fair                 | Tokyo, Japan            | Mar. 10-July 31, 1922 |
| International Sample Fair  | Prague, Czechoslovakia  | Mar. 12-19, 1922      |
| General International Fair | Barcelona, Spain        | Mar. 15-25, 1922      |
| Sample Fair                | Barcelona, Spain        | Mar. 15-25, 1922      |
| General International      | Brussels, Austria       | April, 1922           |
| Sample Fair (3d Inter.)    | Milan, Italy            | April 12-17, 1922     |
| Catering                   | Leeds                   | April 24-29, 1922     |
| French Colonial Product    | Paris, France           | April to Nov., 1922   |
| Industrial Exhibition      | Marilia, P. I.          | Spring, 1922          |
| International Book Fair    | Florence, Italy         | Spring, 1922          |
| Commercial Fair            | Nantonia, Italy         | Spring, 1922          |
| Good Roads Exhibition      | Basel, Switzerland      | Spring, annually      |
| General Intern'l (Samples) | Shanghai                | May, 1922             |
| Automobile Show            | Trieste, Italy          | May, 1922             |
| Travel                     | The Hague, Netherlands  | May 1-15, 1922        |
| Motors                     | London                  | May 15-20, 1922       |
| Fair                       | Prague                  | May 28-June 5, 1922   |
| Welfare                    | Bratislava (Pressburg)  | July, 1922            |
| Universal Exhibition       | Tzcho-Slovakia          | July 1-7, 1922        |
| Fair                       | Buenos Aires, Argentina | Aug. 3, 1922          |
| General Intern'l (Samples) | Liberec (Reichenberg)   | Aug. 12-20, 1922      |
| Int. Exposition (Centen.)  | Tzcho-Slovakia          | Aug. 15-21, 1922      |
| International Fair         | Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  | Sept., 1922           |
| Textile Fair               | Bandoeng, Java          | Sept., 1922 (2d half) |
| General International      | Hamburg, Germany        | Autumn, 1922          |
|                            | Lyons (Autumn Fair)     | Oct. 1-15, 1922       |

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Torvastad and Skaarsa Savings Bank at Haugesund, one of the largest institutions in Norway, has suspended payments. It had a foundation fund of 3,000,000 kroner (currently \$468,000).

The world wheat yield in 1921, 75.4 million metric tons, against 70.3 million tons in 1920; Europe's yield 31.6 million tons in 1921, against 24.6 million in 1920, an increase of 28 per cent on an area only 5 per cent greater.

The Far Eastern steamship price-cutting war has been brought to an abrupt end by members of the former eastern conference deciding to reorganize and establish standard rates.

The International Currency Exchange at Hankow, China, has been organized by British, Chinese and Japanese merchants with a capital of \$5,000,000, according to the Shanghai Journal of Commerce. It is not yet decided whether the exchange will be incorporated under Japanese or British law.

A net profit of \$2,226,073 was made by the Nash Motors Company during the fiscal year which closed November 30, 1921.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Gilt-edged investment issues were buoyant on the stock exchange yesterday following the reduction of 1/4 of 1 per cent to 6 per cent in the interest rate on British Treasury bonds. French loans receded on Paris advices. Changes in the oil group were narrow and leadership was lacking. Royal Dutch was 36 1/4, Shell Transport & Trading 49 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/4.

The feeling in home rates continued confident, as they scored further gains. Alterations in dollar descriptions were narrow, but they were firm. Argentine rails were steady but without feature. There was a disposition to avoid commitments in Kafirs pending further developments in the labor situation at the Rand. The rubber list was sluggish but unchanged. The industrial division was not active, but it had a firm undertone. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/4. Sentiment remained optimistic, although the markets in the main were spotty.

Consols for money 5 1/4, Grand Trunk 1 1/4, De Beers 10, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35 1/4, per ounce, money 3 1/4, per cent, three months' bills 13-16 3/4, per cent.

## SCOTTISH COOPERATORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society reports continued increases in nearly all departments. For the year ended on September 24, 1921, total sales amounted to £4,798,748, a decrease of £2,177,507 from a year ago. It was stated that the market values continued to fluctuate, and as a result, there was a lack of confidence among buyers. Their financial resources, however, were splendid, and in spite of all criticism there were few concerns in the country which occupied a position so strong as theirs.

INTERNATIONAL  
MONEY REGULATION

Financiers and Economists Seeking Practical Solution to the Problem of Stabilizing Exchange and Price Levels

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The problem of international currency is receiving more attention at the present time than it has received during the last hundred years. The world's foremost financiers and economists—men like Professor Cassel, Prof. Irving Fisher, Mr. Frank Vanderlip, Dr. Rathenau, Dr. Vissering—are searching for a practical solution of the problem of stabilizing exchanges and price levels.

A short time ago the English financier, Lord d'Abernon, stated that in his opinion nine-tenths of the Bolshevism in the world today was due to unstable money. Anything that can reduce the evils of exchange speculation, profiteering, trade fluctuations and unemployment would probably do more to allay social unrest and revolution.

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It is not yet decided whether the exchange will be incorporated under Japanese or British law.

European opinion is rapidly being converted to the doctrine of Prof. Irving Fisher and Professor Cassel that the chief function of the banking and currency system is to keep prices stable. When the United States Federal Reserve Board has also been converted, Europe will be ready to trust the business of international currency regulation to the country best fitted for the task.

SUITS ON NATIONAL  
BANK TAX LEGALITY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Test suits to determine whether it is legal to tax national bank shares at their market value, similar to suits begun by national banks in New York and Minnesota, are about to be undertaken in this State. Arthur Parsonson and William P. Everts, Boston attorneys, in association with the local attorneys of 20 national banks in Massachusetts, have been retained in an effort to recover from cities and towns in the State approximately \$1,000,000 in taxes alleged to have been overpaid since the passage of the income tax law in Massachusetts in 1917.

The actions are based upon the national bank act, which provides that shares of national banks may not be taxed at a greater rate than is assessed upon other money in the hands of individual citizens of said states. The Massachusetts income tax law taxes income from securities at the rate of 6 per cent, whereas shares of national banks doing business in Massachusetts are assessed at their fair market value at the same rate at which tangible personal property and real property is assessed. It is claimed by the attorneys that this is a discrimination against the shareholders of national banks in violation of the national bank act.

## CUBAN SUGAR MILLS COMMENCE GRINDING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce from Havana declared that the number of sugar mills which have commenced grinding in Cuba up to and including January 8 is 49, of which 23 began in January. This compares with 71 that begun operations by the corresponding date of 1921, of which 41 began in January.

Banks holding crop sugar on mortgage are reported as holding up the price by demanding payment if the producers sell the present crop at prices below those determined by the banks. It is thought that this will limit possible grindings by centrals that need money and must sell the new crop promptly to secure operating funds.

## GERMAN CROP REPORT

BERLIN, Germany—The official crop report of Germany gives the following production figures for 1921: Rye and wheat, 9,939,647 tons; barley, 1,935,995 tons; oats, 5,004,883 tons; potatoes, 26,151,380 tons. Of this production the government's share is 2,500,000 tons, but only 70 per cent has been delivered, the report says.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday: January 17.66, March 17.64, May 17.29, July 16.83, October 16.23. Spot cotton quiet; middling 17.95.

exchange calculations would be simplicity itself. And if by international regulation the various currencies could be kept at the new parities, there would be virtually one currency system for the whole world with dollars, pounds, francs and marks as different denominations in the same system. World prices would be dollar prices, and it would be as easy to convert a dollar price into a price in francs or marks as it is now to convert a dollar price into a price in cents.

But more important than the new gold parties themselves is the method by which they are to be maintained. If the new parities are to be kept stable, two conditions are necessary. First, governments must give up the right to control their own currency—the printing press must be decontrolled; and secondly, the United States Federal Reserve Board must undertake the task (which the Bank of England carried out with more or less success before the war) of regulating the mechanism of currency and credit throughout the world.

The Bank of Issue in each country would be made independent of their government; and, secondly, that the Federal Reserve Board would act as the bank of banks for the world. In all but name, the existing federal reserve system would be extended to cover Europe and the world generally. If any state bank was advancing money too freely, it would be pulled up sharp by the United States; if it was in difficulties and wanted temporary assistance, owing to a bad harvest or a severe strike or a financial panic, it would receive the necessary accommodation to tide it over the crisis.

## Budgets Must Balance

If the governments are to give up their control of currency, they must also surrender their right to compel their state banks to give them unlimited overdrafts. This means that they would be compelled to balance their budgets. Indeed, until they do balance their budgets, there is no hope of introducing any system of regulating currency or stabilizing the exchanges. But when once they had agreed to enter the world currency system they would find it impossible to get hopelessly into debt without breaking off financial relations with the rest of the world. And no country except a quite backward and agricultural state would care to take this risk.

European opinion is rapidly being converted to the doctrine of Prof. Irving Fisher and Professor Cassel that the chief function of the banking and currency system is to keep prices stable. When the United States Federal Reserve Board has also been converted, Europe will be ready to trust the business of international currency regulation to the country best fitted for the task.

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REVIEW OF WOOL  
MARKETS IN WORLD

Tendency of Prices Is Still Upward, With Active Buying Reported, Although Manufacturing Outlook Is Uncertain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The wool markets of the world continue exceedingly buoyant and the tendency of prices is still upward. In this country the steady upward trend of values is not particularly surprising, in view of the marked scarcity of wool, especially of good descriptions, but with large stocks of wool available throughout the other markets of the world it is rather surprising that prices continue to mount so steadily and so rapidly. London has more than held her own since the opening of the first Colonial series of the year last week and just fairly good 64s-70s Queensland wools have been sold at 22s, and for really choice 70s warp wools the clean landed cost is all of \$1, laid down Boston at current exchange. English spinners continue to take the bulk of the good to choice merinos, apparently being in need of considerable quantities of wool to cover their sales of Botany wools, while the English topmakers and the French and German buyers are taking the greater part of the average to good wools. Yorkshire has been the chief operator in crossbred wools.

The Liverpool East India auctions were held Tuesday and Wednesday this week with prices ruling 10 to 15 per cent above the close of the last sale. America was keen for the good Jorjas and Vicarones, as well as for Kandahars, and prices for the best Jorjas are cabled at 21d., compared with an average of about 18 1/4d. at the last sales. The offering was unusually small, amounting to some 12,000 bales.

## Active Buying

In the primary markets there has been more or less excitement during the week, prices showing the stress of active buying. Prices in the Melbourne sales on Monday indicated an advance of 15 per cent from the December closing rates. America was the principal buyer at Melbourne, where 98 per cent of the initial offering was sold. England was also a keen buyer. Good worsted 64s of fairly good staple were costing 91 1/2d. cents, clean landed basis, while 60-64s choice worsted pieces of good staple, practically free, were costing about 84 cents, taking exchange at \$4.20. Average worsted pieces of 64s grade, slightly burry, were costing 73 1/2d. cents.

At the sale in Sydney the offering was less attractive for American buyers but they were taking a fair proportion of the wools offered, England being the chief operator. Quotations were cabled on Monday, slightly higher, at 27 1/4d., or 70 cents, clean landed basis for wool yielding 54 per cent, exchange being figured in this instance at \$4.25, while for 64-70s wools of the same description, 24 1/2d. was paid for wool yielding 53 per cent, or about 89 cents, clean landed.

## Manufacturing Outlook

The manufacturing outlook is still uncertain on account of the unsettled state of affairs as regards the tariff. Washington is very evidently aware of the necessity for haste in putting into effect a permanent tariff to supersede the emergency law, which, in effect, is an embargo so far as wool is concerned. The trade is awaiting the announcement of the mills concerning the opening of next season's goods but the mills are, of course, unsettled as to future policies while the tariff is not definitely determined. Meantime, the manufacturers continue to consume a very considerable quantity of wool, although the consumption has dropped off somewhat compared with a month ago. The manufacturers have shown considerable activity in the purchase of any desirable wools remaining in the market, as the certainty of very greatly reduced stocks has become apparent, especially after the announcement of the Boston Wool Trade Association canvass of stocks in Boston, which showed only 63,000,000 pounds of wool on hand, including some 8,000,000 pounds of wool in bond but not including government stocks of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds as of December 31. A year ago there were in the hands of the dealers about 139,000,000 pounds, exclusive of government wool amounting to about 51,000,000 pounds. Then, stocks at country points were very heavy, whereas today they are very limited, dealers having combed the west for fine wools and medium wools being in light supply. At a sealed bid sale in Portland, Oregon, Monday and Tuesday of this week, prices were paid for some pooled wool, amounting to about 1,000,000 pounds of Idaho wool at 21 to 30 1/2 cents, running from braid to the standard wool.

The government has announced sales of its remaining wools for February 2 and March 2, when there will be offered, respectively, 7,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds approximately.

BRITISH HIDE AND  
LEATHER MARKETS

Footwear Trade Shows Falling Off but Hide Exports in 1921 Ahead of Same Period in 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The shoe trade continues to improve, but nothing like normal output is being done. Exports show a tremendous decline this year, as up to the end of November they only amounted to just over £2,000,000 in value, as against nearly £7,000,000 for the same period of 1920. Imports had dropped in value, up to the end of November, to £281,450, from nearly £3,000,000 for the first 11 months of 1920.

Tanners are holding firm on prices as a rule, as the advance in hides has stiffened their backs again. Low-priced sole is still the most popular, and 16d. to 24d. per pound for bends are about average figures. The improvement in the American exchange had again led to anxiety as regards arrivals of American sole; as a matter of fact, one deal is reported to have been done by a big London house for 10,000 bends of medium weights at unknown prices.

So far statistics do not bear out the idea of big American dumps, as up to the end of November, 1921, only 48,246 hundredweights arrived as against \$92,586 for the first 11 months of 1920. Upper leathers are dull, but large contracts have been placed with American houses for delivery in the new year. The value of imported leather has dropped from nearly £19,000,000 to just over £7,000,000 for the first 11 months of 1920 and 1921 respectively.

Although tanners express anxiety as to the probable trend of trade, yet they seem determined to take chances on hides. The demand for leather was so bad recently that they suddenly stopped buying, with the result that prices went down by 2d. per pound. At once leather buyers pressed for drastic reductions in the price of leather, and some tanners got alarmed directly and sold large blocks of bends which showed a severe loss. Alarmed at the prospect they again entered the market for hides, and in consequence raw stock is again advancing, best ox hides now fetching round about 7d. to 8d. per pound. Cows are again up to 6 1/2d., and lock hide going higher. There is little doing in imported hides, as tanners think prices are still too high in the River Plate and Chicago. Exports of British hides from January to the end of November, 1921, were 123,734 hundredweights as against 77,124 hundredweights for the corresponding period of 1920.

## DIVIDENDS

Burns Bros., initial quarterly of 50 cents on B common, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

Buckeye Pipe Line, quarterly of \$2, payable March 15 to stock of February 21.

Penn Traffic, semi-annual of 4%, payable February 1 to stock of January 16.

Standard Oil of Ohio, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable March 1 to stock of January 27.

Producers Refiners, quarterly of 8 1/2 cents on preferred, payable February 6 to stock of January 27.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, quarterly of 2%, payable February 1 to stock of January 27.

American Telegraph & Cable, quarterly of \$1.25, payable March 1 to stock of February 28.

Amoskeag Manufacturing, quarterly of \$1.50 on common and semi-annual of \$2.25 on preferred, both payable February 2 to stock of January 17.

New River Company, \$1.50 on preferred, payable February 1 to holders of January 20 on account of dividend No. 48 due May 1, 1918.

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
ARMOUR & COMPANY

CHICAGO, Illinois—Although Armour & Company has passed through the worst period in its history, it is the opinion of J. Ogden Armour, president of the company, that the next annual statement will show satisfactory results. With losses completely written off, inventories at current market values and wages down 25 per cent, there is every reason for looking forward to better times, declared Mr. Armour.

The company's business last year amounted to \$600,000,000, compared with \$900,000,000 in the previous year, but this reflects chiefly lower prices, as the tonnage decrease was only 7 per cent. Dividends on the preferred and common stocks were paid from the surplus which still totals over \$63,000,000.

The annual report compares as follows:

|                     | 1921         | 1920         |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net loss            | \$31,709,817 | *\$5,319,975 |
| Preferred dividends | 3,546,979    | 3,087,664    |
| Common dividends    | 2,000,000    | 2,000,000    |
| Total deficit       | 37,257,796   | *232,311     |
| Real estate apprec. | 20,000,000   |              |
| Net deficit         | 17,256,796   | *232,311     |
| Previous surplus    | \$80,711,494 | \$80,479,182 |
| Final surplus       | 63,454,697   | \$80,711,494 |



BROAD VISION ON  
PROBLEMS NEEDED

President of Manufacturers' Association Declares Walls of Shop Must Not Circumscribe Outlook of Industrial Leaders

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Solution of the problems confronting the world today requires a common breadth of vision and cooperation among the elements which make up the economic structure, and in this the manufacturer has a definite obligation to perform in the public interest, to fulfill which he must see beyond the walls of his own shop, declared John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, speaking yesterday at a luncheon given to Massachusetts manufacturers by the national association.

Sounding the note of the meeting as presiding officer, Frederick H. Hood, former president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, urged the people of New England to "get some new boundaries for their thoughts, and to think more in national terms." He emphasized the need for cooperation among associations to the end that "the decent leadership" of the country may be given support and force.

Mr. Edgerton characterized the present as a time when the cooperative effort of leaders in the nation was never more needed. He declared for the optimism "that breeds faith, makes a careful appraisal of the situation, and then goes at the task ahead," in preference to attempts to "argue problems out of existence."

**Faith Great Need**

"We need faith in the controlling genius of this country, in ourselves and in our fellow men," Mr. Edgerton declared. "It was faith that saved the United States and civilization in the world war, and that preserved the business integrity of the Nation in 1921. It is going to save the country in the days ahead. The war is not over, although the physical conflict may have ceased. There still prevails a conflict between ideas, conceptions and principles, and qualities of solidarity are just as essential in this hour."

The speaker was inclined to place the chief responsibility on the shoulders of the manufacturers. They are possessed, he said, of an experience in organizing men, in initiating and in enterprise, and they have had opportunity of observing economic law. The problems of today are economic problems. Manufacturers, however, Mr. Edgerton said, have been somewhat prone to ignore the responsibility and to wait until something happens to arouse them. Many problems are the direct outgrowth of neglect.

"Provincialism is common to most of the sections of the country," Mr. Edgerton continued. "The great need is to develop a real national consciousness. We must recognize the fact that all America is going to stand or fall together, and as American stands or falls, so the world. We hear complaint about the activities of radical elements. Personally I am more concerned with the inactivity of those elements which have the power and responsibility by the exercise of common intelligence to counteract radicalism."

**Object of Association**

The president described the association as, to consolidate and give voice to opinion, not to "coordinate industrial thought for the purpose of dominating legislative thought." The manufacturers west of the Mississippi, he said, are beginning to awaken to the importance of united and comprehensive action. Mr. Edgerton affirmed conviction that the railroad executives are doing their best in the face of a difficult situation. He urged the importance of the development of foreign trade and declared for the American valuation plan, closing with a plea for support in making the National Association of Manufacturers "a strong, determined and constructive force in the nation."

James A. Emery, counsel for the association, echoed the president's sentiments, asserting that the great problem is not only to continue development but to sustain the structure already reared. He declared that there is no middle ground but that there are only two kinds of industry—free and controlled, and only two forces—constructive and destructive. The "indifferentist," he said, enlists with the destructive.

Discussing the transportation problem, Mr. Emery pointed out that competitive politics appeared as a barrier to solution of problems. He described round table conferences including representatives of agriculture, industry and manufacturing and the railroads, resulting in the removal of a burden of \$125,000,000 in rate taxes on farm products. Mr. Emery assailed the practice of turning to Congress to "ask great economic questions to be answered in political terms," declaring that in seeking solution of the problems of taxation, trade and transportation the economic basis must prevail.

STATE TAX CUT BY  
ECONOMY PROGRAM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Adhering to a "pay as you go" policy in carrying forward his economy program for the state administration, Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, submits a budget the fulfillment of which would mean a state tax \$2,000,000 less than last year—a decrease in addition to the cut of \$4,900,000 in special taxes, recommended by the Governor in his address at the opening of the General Court. The total budget for 1922 is \$42,145,953.47, including

about \$1,000,000 in items required through legislation enacted last year. With regard to highway improvement, the Governor asserts that he favors the stand "that the expenditures of the Commonwealth for improved highways should be met by special revenues levied upon the individuals or concerns who use them, and if more liberal appropriations are demanded for highway construction and improvements then additional revenue should be provided." The Governor points out that Massachusetts imposes a less burden on motor-driven vehicles than any state that has done extensive road improvement, and recommends application of this policy of self-supporting state departments to other activities, including those coming under the division of banks.

IMMIGRATION LAW  
MAY BE EXTENDED

Advisability Being Considered of Continuing Present System for Three Years—Refugees Would Be Allowed Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The advisability of extending the 3 per cent immigration law, with certain amendments, for three years from the time of its expiration next June, or until further action is taken by Congress, is being considered by the House Immigration Committee, with a view to recommending certain changes in the existing law to Congress. It has been conceded for some time that great dissatisfaction is being caused by some of the provisions of the 3 per cent law, and a number of witnesses have recently appeared before the committee to urge the adoption of a law suspending immigration for a three-year period as a solution of the problem. The committee, however, is now largely of the opinion that a complete change of immigration policy is not desirable at this time, and that it would be better to continue the existing law with certain modifications. If these amendments are approved by Congress, the 3 per cent law as existing will then be extended from June, 1922.

The changes which are understood to be under consideration by the immigration committee are as follows: 1. Restricting immigration, under the present 3 per cent quota, to blood relatives of persons resident in this country. One of the principal complaints under the present system has been that it often causes separation of families, because foreigners who are coming to relatives here often arrive after the monthly quota for their country is exhausted. Under the proposed amendment persons not having immediate relatives in the United States will be barred, and their places taken by those coming to join their families.

2. Fixing the nationality of children according to the birthplace of parents, instead of birthplace of children, as at present. Cases have come up recently in which American-born children denied the children because the quota of the country of the child's birth was exhausted, and it is felt that the possibility of this absurd situation should be prevented in the future. 3. The exemption of religious refugees from the provisions of the quota law. Great hardships, it is said, have resulted among certain classes of immigrants, such as the Armenians, who have been deported because their quota was exhausted.

WESTERN CANADIAN  
PROVINCES TO ADOPT  
STANDARD TEXTBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—An important decision has been made by the educational authorities of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia in that it has been agreed to adopt a standard set of school textbooks for use in each of the provinces. The agreement was effected at a recent conference of the deputy ministers of education of the respective provinces, which was the last of a series of meetings at which this and other important educational matters were discussed.

"The result of the work accomplished will have a far-reaching effect," said J. T. Ross, Deputy Minister of Education for Alberta. "It will mean that students can move from one province to another and continue their studies with the same books, a big advantage in the west where there is a large moving population. Another big factor will be the facilities for transferring teachers from one province to another. They will be able to take up their work with the same books."

In addition, considerable savings in publication will be effected by the provincial governments concerned, as the publication companies will be able to quote a much reduced rate for the large orders which are sure to be given whenever a new textbook is required. The initial order will amount to 120,000 books. More than 600,000 students will benefit by the standardization of study books.

## FUNDS NEEDED TO SAVE TIMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TRENTON, New Jersey—The Department of Conservation and Development announces that New Jersey's vast lands of timber are gradually burning and wasting away. The department wants an additional appropriation from the Legislature to protect the timber.

FRANCE IS PUSHING  
RECONSTRUCTION

Miss Anne Morgan, on Return From Devastated Areas, Asks for More Money to Finish Task and for More Sympathy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Of that part of the Alsace region taken over by the American Committee for Devastated France, 90 per cent of pre-war acreage is under cultivation, and although last summer's drought ruined the sugar-beet and potato crops, the total harvest was 70 per cent of normal.

This is the news brought back by Miss Anne Morgan, chairman of the executive committee, who has just returned from France with an appeal for \$750,000 with which to round out the committee's work.

Miss Morgan does not believe that France is militaristic; all France wants, she declares, is assurance of protection against German aggression. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Morgan remarked that it seemed strange that while Germany was complaining about reparations and voluntarily making herself bankrupt on paper, the German people were paying practically no taxes and had rebuilt their merchant marine to two-thirds of its pre-war strength, while France had been unable to finish the two ships she had begun before the war. She thought that France had been called upon to give up entirely too much in the various conferences.

**Situation Misunderstood**

"Our committee must finish its work," said Miss Morgan. "France is looking to the United States to continue the work and is most grateful for it. What I cannot understand, and what I am sure the French people could not understand if they knew it, is the extraordinary anti-French feeling that seems so prevalent here. The American people do not understand conditions in France, they do not know the needs over there nor what we are doing. They do not realize that we cannot work without money, and that France has no money. The committee has been living through the problems of the French people with them."

"We want not only to raise the money to finish our work, but also to make the American people understand the real situation. One way to accomplish that would be to have representative women delegates, elected from cities in the United States, travel through France, see what the committee has done and is doing, and what needs to be done, and report these things to their own town."

**Town Contests Planned**

"To get such delegates chosen by the people we are trying to get newspapers to conduct contests, and we hope that such a body of representative American women will be ready to sail by the last of July to spend five weeks on the other side. Perhaps another group may be elected to go next winter. Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts, have already inaugurated such contests. We hope to raise enough, selling the ballots at 1 cent each, probably, to pay expenses, and a goodly sum for each town or city to invest in the work in France. We do not intend to send these delegates just for a pleasure trip. We wish that each town might raise a minimum of \$10,000."

"The committee needs \$750,000 to finish its work and to decentralize into committees which the local people can carry on themselves. Every sort of thing we have undertaken we have turned over to the French people themselves as fast as they were able to take it over."

"The committee is really a social service settlement. It was started as emergency relief and had to give away supplies for a time, as the people had no money to buy. As they got to work the committee sold necessities at cost. As the people became able to resume their own shops the committee dropped this work and went on with the next thing. We have lived through all these stages of rehabilitation as pioneers with the French people."

**Library Work Pushed**

"The French Government is eager for the committee to continue its work and has arranged to advance us 125,000 francs a month. It already owes us 500,000. We have five centers and are rebuilding and repairing homes, farm buildings, caring for children, introducing an American library system and doing many other things. "One atelier has been converted into a contracting and building establishment which has been incorporated in the name of our foremost work."

"From these five centers the work radiates. We send libraries from our central libraries to the villages round about. Last year our 14,000 volumes had a circulation of about 43,000. Now we are establishing an American demonstration library in Paris, and community social centers, with clubs and other activities; and we have formed agricultural syndicates, like the American Grange, among the farmers for cooperative effort. One agricultural syndicate did 1,000,000 francs worth of business this past year. We have promoted the Boy Scout movement among French boys and this year hope to run a camp for girls. There is still much that the committee must do."

**TREE SPECIMENS DISPLAYED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Under the direction of State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt of Chapel Hill, large specimens of 30 species of trees indigenous to western North Carolina have been put on display in the United States and the North Carolina geological survey offices in the Asheville Chamber of Commerce building. The 30 native woods are cut so as to give an excellent opportunity to study at close range specimens of the various trees of the western Carolina counties. The specimens now on display show a section of the heart of the trees, a portion of the wood just beneath the bark and a large portion of the bark as well. Among the woods shown are the following: black walnut, cherry, poplar, bass wood, red oak, black oak, white oak, hickory, ash, birch, spruce, white pine, hemlock and balsam.

TRUTH IN NEWS  
REPORTS IS URGED

Actual Enlightenment Should Be Sought and Propaganda Detected, Says Princeton Man

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Actual enlightenment with regard to the facts pertaining to public affairs must be earnestly sought, and the earmarks of propaganda more quickly detected, if the gains in community and international welfare are to be permanent, said Philip Marshall Brown, professor of international law at Princeton University, in addressing the Pilgrim Publicity Association. Professor Brown recently returned from Europe and declares that propaganda is one of the chief questions confronting people everywhere. Propaganda filters through from every imaginable source and it takes unusual watchfulness to steer safely through it all. One needs to learn the real source of the articles that appear in a large majority of the newspapers in order to rightly interpret their purport, said Professor Brown. Most papers were controlled by special moneyed interests and practically every article and editorial was colored accordingly. What the press needs, he continued, is reporters who go out after the facts and not merely for "good copy." Reporters are needed who are trained in international affairs.

Improper propaganda, that which conceals itself, may be discovered not only as being supported and fostered by government and every manner of social group having a private or special interest to serve, but even the colleges and universities are found stooping to its use, said the speaker. This ought to be met with calm and rational thinking. In all public discussions and popular movements there should be less emotionalism and more reason. Professor Brown's concluding appeal was that every intelligent citizen insist upon enlightenment as against information that is furnished with an ulterior motive.

**MILK CUT TO ELEVEN CENTS**

LOWELL, Massachusetts—All milk distributors in this city have announced a reduction from 13 to 11 cents a quart in the retail price. The producers who supply the city have agreed to a reduction of 10 cents on an 8 1/2-quart can in the price paid them.

## Classified Advertisements

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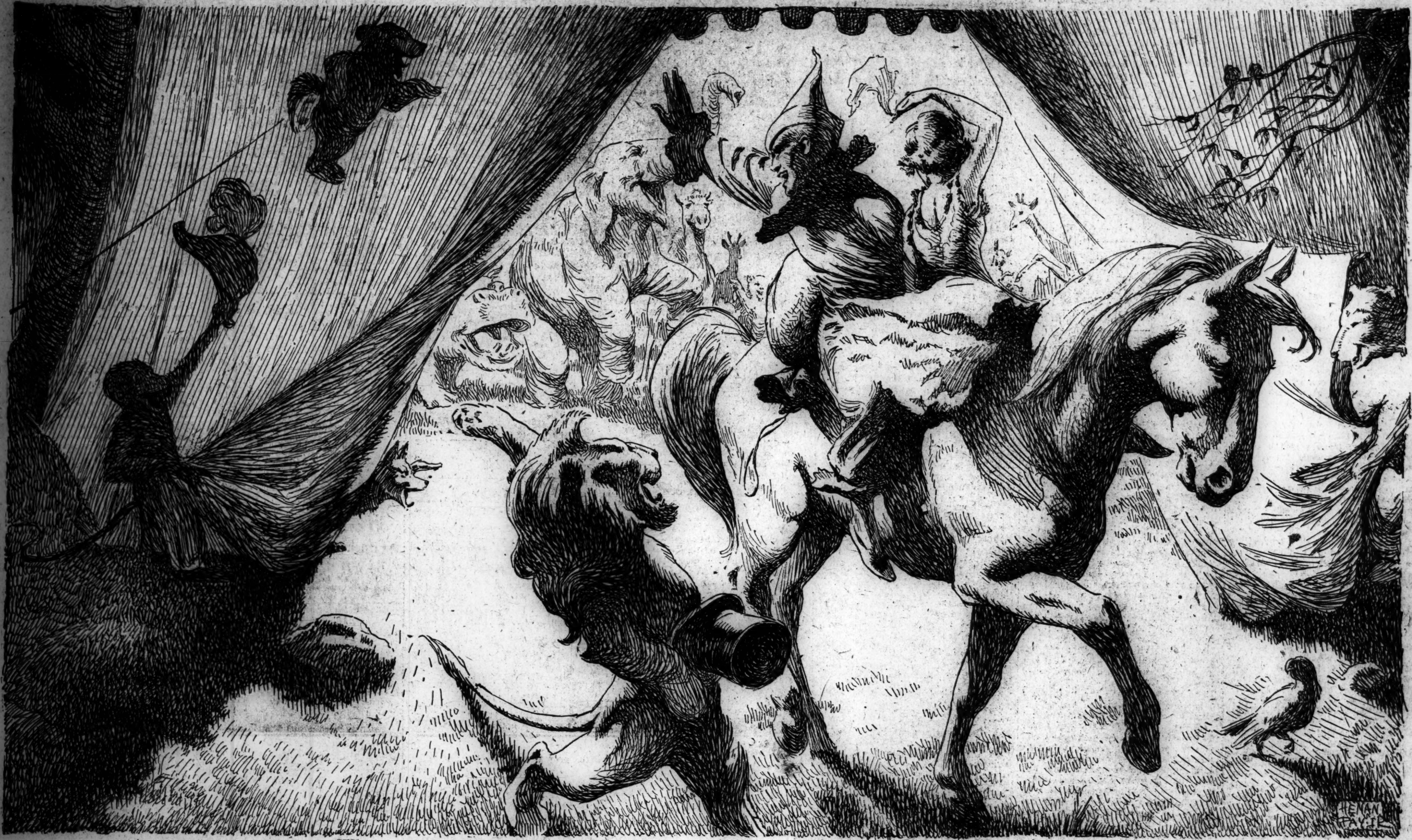
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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Amid gay shouts and laughter and every good wish, they went forth to seek Too-Bo-Tan"

## About Skating in Holland

Holland is a wonderful place for skating, for, in winter especially, large stretches of land are under water, and these freeze over as do many of the almost countless canals which thread their way about the country, from place to place, like the railways do in other lands.

One of the great ambitions of the Dutch skater is to visit seven towns in one day, and there is one favorite round which, starting from a little town called Leeuwarden, it is possible to travel over the ice in a circle, and, after visiting six other towns find oneself near Leeuwarden again.

The distance which must be covered to complete the round is about 100 miles, and the Burgomaster of each town, or some one who takes his place, is ready to receive the skaters as they pass through, and certify that they have fulfilled their tasks.

## Saturday and Snow!

"Come on, Bobby! We want to hurry and get our forts made, so we can play!"

Frank, Harry and Jack were already engaged in rolling great balls of soft, damp snow, gently plopping them around to a central point, selected as the site of one "fort." Bobby hastened to join them, and he and Harry worked away to build another "fort," about 40 feet from the first. As the balls increased in size with each turn over, they called on one another for help, and finally all four boys pushed lustily away at one great mound, until it was properly placed. This performance was repeated, until a curved wall of snow at either end of the lawn accounted for the bareness of the ground between. Smaller balls were rolled on top, until it rose shoulder high, and the boys assured one another that now "the fun would begin," although one looking on might have thought it was already well under way, judging from the merry shouts of laughter during the "working period."

The boys separated now, Frank and Bobby taking one fort, while Jack and Harry held the other. They worked hard and fast to form the hard, round snowballs, until great piles at either side of each fort appeared. Next they formed running "peep-holes" through which they might watch one another's approach. If it became necessary to retire to the shelter of the fort, a white handkerchief tied to a stick was the "flag of truce," which each side determined to compel the other to present. A shout—and the battle was on! First from behind their barbed-wire, then with pockets and one arm raised high with "ammunition," each advanced to meet the foe! A brisk, busy bombardment, with much running back and forth for more balls, then as Bobby stopped to wipe off the snow from the back of his neck, where

a ball had struck him fair and square, another biffed off his cap! Thick and fast they came, until Frank came to the rescue, turning the retreat into an advance. Bobby rallied, pursued the enemy, chased them fairly into their fort, then while Frank hastened to supply the balls, he fairly shot one side to pieces. Jack and Harry had not been idle, and with a fresh supply of missiles, sailed forth in turn, and drove the other two back and back, face to the foe, as is proper, until as one man they stumbled against their own fort, which heartlessly gave way under the double strain upon its endurance, and both boys and fort tumbled in a heap, the former half buried beneath the ruin.

So the battle ended, and four boys raced to the house, where they rehearsed the story to mother.

## Hidden Names of Girls

In each of the following sentences is a familiar girl's name. The letters spelling the name are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. The boys built several ice boats last winter.
2. Bert loved nature studies best.
3. What she wanted I think was a new ring.
4. Samuel lent his new sled to Henry.
5. The teacher told them many stories of life in Africa.
6. He lent his grammar to the new scholar.
7. The club will have a good chance to win if Redmond is chosen captain.
8. Do you intend to go to the coming races at the park?
9. The whole nation is interested in the Armament Conference.
10. I am yearning for the coming of spring.

Answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden Things Seen by Sea and Shore."

1. Coast.
2. Sand.
3. Moss.
4. Tide.
5. Wave.
6. Spray.
7. Swell.
8. Billow.
9. Stone.

## A Marsh Flower

Old in history, though not in appreciation, is the humble cowslip. Originally it was thought to be good only for "greens," and no heed was paid to the cheerful blossom. Nowadays fewer people eat the leaves than admire the flower itself.

The Saxon name for this flower was *cusleppa*, and from this has come its present title. *Blay-blob* and *mare-blob* are two other queer names by which it is occasionally called.

## The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which Two Are Chosen to Visit Too-Bo-Tan

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Too-Bo-Tan!

What thoughts came to mind at the mere mention of that much beloved name! Where in all the great menagerie was there an animal who did not remember that it was this little-known one who had discovered the edict in far-away Jungeland—the edict that gave Dan the privilege of releasing them from cage, chains, or corals at the hour which they called half-past twilight?

That had begun when the twinkling-eyed Dan had been a clown for a hundred years and a day. For it was then that Too-Bo-Tan had sent the Pretty Lady with the Blue-Blue Eyes to find and instruct him; to give him the Petal Watch and send him on into the tent where lived the lions, and tigers, and monkeys, and things.

What a long time ago it was that all that had taken place! And what fun and adventure they had had in between! Yet throughout the days they had never once seen this good Too-Bo-Tan. That he was the biggest and the wisest of all the wise monkeys was something they had often been told. And because of his wisdom he had long been the leader of Jungeland's animals. Then, too, the Lady had once mentioned the wonderful court which he held far off near the top of a mountain. But that was all they knew of the one who had helped give them the adventures that came with the twilight.

And now the Pretty Lady was about to ask them to decide a most important question concerning this mysterious one. Yes, those were her very words—"a most important question."

What could it be?

That was what the animals now asked themselves over and over again, as, on the evening following that which had seen the departure of Brayer, the donkey, they impatiently awaited the arrival of Dan. And so you may guess with what shouts of joy they welcomed the clown when he finally appeared at one end of the tent. In he bounded, with a long, roll-like-something tucked under one arm. But he skipped past so fast that no one could see just what it was that he carried. Indeed his legs wagged faster and faster as he flew down the tent. They first carried him to Elephant, whose chain he unfasted with a mere flip as he passed him, and then on to Monkey, who was released even quicker than that. Wherefore, with these two to assist him, Dan freed the whole crew fully five hippo-yaws sooner than ever before.

"My, but that was quick work!"

cried Lion, admiringly, as they gathered in the circle between the blue poles.

"Dan moved so fast that I couldn't even make out what it was he had under his arm," Hippo puffed, ponderously.

"Not after having had it spread out over your whole dozens of times!" exclaimed Diggeldy Dan.

"Oh! Now I see—it's the big, circus poster!"

"Why, of course," said Lion, "the one that has all the minutes of our various meetings and doings written down on the back of it."

"Exactly," added Dan. "And hearkening to the day when we held our first meeting, and Lion was elected president of animals, and I was made secretary; thinking back to the time when Elephant first fetched the poster and Hippo offered his back for a table for me; remembering that—who among us recalls why it was we decided to keep a record of all our doings? Who?"

"Oh, I know! I know!" broke in Monkey, "for—Too-Bo-Tan!"

"Precisely," answered Dan, "and so when the Pretty Lady spoke of the most important question, I—well, I—"

But here the clown hesitated and looked at Lion.

"You don't suppose—" added the other, ending in the middle of his sentence.

"Um—perhaps. But still—" said Dan, speaking a half-sentence, too.

"Suppose and perhaps what!" cried Seal, "I do wish you two would talk right out!"

"Me, too!" squealed Little Black Bear. "Do tell us, Lion."

"Why Dan and I were merely wondering if—but here comes the one who will have the whole story." And as Lion spoke, in galloped the Lady on the White-White Horse.

"Are every one of you ready?" she called to them merrily, as her steed came to a halt in the midst of the circle.

"Ready for what?" they all chorused in answer.

"Why, to decide the most important question."

"Yes, but what is the question?" wailed Little Black Bear, while Monkey danced up and down as he awaited the Lady's reply.

"Why, it is—(and the golden-haired one looked carefully about as he weighed every word—it is to decide who (and here she motioned her hearers to draw even closer)—to decide which of you will go with me to see Too-Bo-Tan."

To see Too-Bo-Tan!

To see Too-Bo-Tan!

Perhaps to visit that wonderful court that he held high up near the top of a mountain. For a minute or more not an animal spoke. Then, as if they had all found their lost tongues at the very same time, what cries and hurrahs were rung into the air! But after a little these bounding sounds gradually turned into words. And

these words joined hands as they romped through the twilight. They joined hands in twos, and in threes, and in fours as they bumped, jostled and mingled one with the other, saying: "Send me!" "Let me go!" "Me, too!" "Me, three!" "Aw, I asked first!"

Indeed, so many pleas clamored for admission at the Pretty Lady's two ears that she shut both of them tight with the palms of her hands, while her eyes pleaded with Lion to help her.

"Silence!" rumbled the great-pawed one. "Silence, every one of you! Bass drums and band wagons, what a racket!" And he pounded on a tub as he called.

"Yes, but I want—" began Monkey.

"Quiet, sir!" roared the President.

And so stillness finally fell on the whole clattering crew.

"Now, then," Lion went on, speaking very slowly and looking sternly about, "if there are any suggestions—yes, Elephant, what is it?"

"Why, it seems to me there shouldn't be any question at all as to who should be chosen to visit Too-Bo-Tan," responded the other as he pursed the end on his trunk. "As all of us know, we have a President—"

"Lion, of course," murmured several, nodding their heads.

"—and a Secretary who has kept the record of which we've been speaking," continued Elephant. "So my idea would be to send the two of them and—"

But here more shouts again swept the air. And then, as was often the case when they were specially pleased with a plan, all the animals began to chant—to chant the names of Lion and Dan.

"The very ones!" approved the Pretty Lady, clapping her hands. "So we will start upon our journey just as soon as you are ready."

"I have the poster right here under my arm," replied Diggeldy Dan.

"And I guess I can go just as I am," added Lion.

"Yes, but don't you think it would be rather nice if we took some sort of a present to the one we're to visit?" the Pretty Lady inquired.

"Of course it would!" Lion cried; while the rest began chanting:

Hurry as fast as ever you can To think of a present for good Too-Bo-Tan!

"Suppose we make up a pack," said Deer.

"Filled with whole lots of gifts," chimed Emu.

"Just the ticket," exclaimed Dan, "and I know where there's a fine canvas bag that's exactly what we will want."

So while the clown went in search of it, the rest skurried away in every direction to find the gifts that were to line it inside. As each animal returned he laid what he had brought on the top of a tub. And when—Dan coming back—the bag began to be filled. Giraffe made a list of the gifts with his chalk. Here is what he wrote down:

- 4 Taffees-on-the-stick.
- 2 Marbles.
- 9 Sticks of white and green candy.
- 1 Top.
- 5 Apples.
- 11 Sacks of peanuts.
- 1 Candy cane.
- 1 Picture book.
- 1 Drum and sticks.
- 6 Whistles.
- 12 Balloons.
- 12 Balloon sticks.

The balloons were not blown up, it being decided that the pack was not large enough to hold them that way. Besides, as Dan said, he could "put them on their sticks" later on.

"And now," added he, as the last present was tucked along one side of the sack, "I'll put the poster inside and, that I guess, will finish the pack."

"No, no! Don't close it yet, Dan," called a voice down the tent. Turning, all saw Seal hastening toward them. On that brown-coated one's nose was a round, dancing something, and as he came into the circle it was seen that the something was his much-cherished, star-sprinkled, green rubber ball. "Please put this in, too," he said.

And snugly it sank into the heart of the pack amid much applause from Seal's fellows.

"Now to tie a string around the top," said Diggeldy Dan, as he once more started to bring the bag's mouth together. "Tiger, will you please hold—"

"Hey, hey! Wait a minute! Wait a minute!" came a second voice from the distance.

"Now, what?" demanded the clown. "Are we never to get done with this business of packing?"

"It's just me," sputtered Monkey, as he dashed into view. "You see I thought perhaps—I—I thought maybe that Too-Bo-Tan would like it." And from behind his back he drew his beloved yellow coat—the one with the buttons, and straps and gorgeous gold braid.

At sight of this, present more cheers filled the air; and then, aided by Tiger, Dan tied tight the bag, while Elephant's trunk swung it to the back of the Horse.

"Now then," cried the Lady, "we are ready to start! Come, Dan—to your place just behind me. You, Lion, will swing along by our side."

"A happy journey!" called Leopard, as the four moved away.

"Yes, yes!" echoed the rest.

"And our deepest respects to the one you're to see."

"Hear! Hear!" cried the others.

"And—Dan!" shouted the Monkey, doing his best to make himself heard.

"What's that? What are you saying, Monkey?" Dan answered.

"Don't let the coat get wrinkled up," the long-tailed one admonished.

And thus, amid gay shouts and laughter and every good wish, went forth Lion and Dan to seek Too-Bo-Tan.

## A Lovely Journey

Little June picked up the orange scarf which Mother had put over the chair back and threw it over her shoulders. In just a minute, Cosette came running right through the house, barking just as though she were saying, "Can I go, too?"

And they went out of the door together. One minute, it was the old house with the sitting-room lamp on the table and the next they were standing at the gates of the white library, looking up at the great lights and the blue door. Oh! it was a beautiful library and June knew it was just exactly what she wanted to see. Cosette danced on her toes, for she wanted to run up the beautiful steps.

It was night and the sky was blue-black and the moon was rising. June could smell one very fragrant flower blooming near. Her orange scarf was blowing out in the night wind. It was very lovely as it blew. June and Cosette began walking up the white stairs toward the bright blue door. The moon was rising over the white palace. They left the dark, fragrant garden below them, and the one flower. Cosette pattered up the steps, she was as light as a feather.

"Oh," said the man at the door, "where are you going? Do you want to see all the picture books with the silver edges?"

"We do! We do, please!" said June. "Then go right in," said the man. "Go right in, and walk to your left."

So June and Cosette walked to their left and there they found a great hall, the largest place one could imagine, and it was full of bookcases and books. "We may as well sit down and read," said June.

Cosette sat down and closed one eye. She was wondering about a great many things.

June took out a book and opened it. It was full of pictures in the most beautiful colors. There were rainbows and apple trees in blossom, and long, blue rivers and lovely flowers. And there were shepherdesses with white lambs. The lambs were running and the flowers were growing and she read the song the shepherdesses were singing, a lovely old song that hadn't been sung in nobody knows how long.

Presently June said: "I think we'd better be going home. But we'll come again."

So they put the book back on the shelf, and then, just as quickly, they were standing back in the sitting room at home.

## Song

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The twilight is a-creeping down  
On our little, quiet town.  
And I hear the owls a-calling,  
Calling as the night is falling,  
Falling, falling.  
The twilight is a-creeping down.



## THE HOME FORUM

## An Art of Leisure

Letter writing is sometimes described as a colloquial art. Correspondence, it is said, is a conversation kept up between interlocutors at a distance. But there is a difference: good talkers are not necessarily good letter writers, and vice versa. Coleridge, a great monologue, but his letters are in no way remarkable. Cowper, on the other hand, did not sparkle in conversation, and Gray was silent in company. "Full," Dr. Johnson called him. Johnson himself, notoriously a most accomplished talker, does not shine as a letter writer. His letters, frequently excellent in substance, are ponderous in style. They are of the kind best described as "epistolary correspondence." The Doctor needed the give and take of social intercourse to allay the heaviness of his written discourses. His talk was animated, pointed, idiomatic, but when he sat down and took pen in hand, he began to translate, as Macaulay said, from English into Johnsonese: His celebrated letter of rebuke to Lord Chesterfield labors under the weight of his indignation, is not free from pomposity and pedantry, and is written with an eye to posterity. One can imagine the noble lord, himself an accomplished letter writer, smiling over this oracular sentence: "The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks." Heine's irony, Voltaire's light touch would have stung more sharply, though somewhat of Johnson's dignified pathos would perhaps have been lost. Orators, in general, are not good letter writers. They are accustomed to the ore retundo utterance, the "big bow-wow," and they crave the large audience instead of the audience of one.

The art of letter writing, then, is a relaxation, an art of leisure, of the idle moment, the mind at ease, the bow unbent, the joint unrigid. Henry A. Beers in "The Art of Letter Writing."

## When Summer Days Are Hot and Blue

When summer days are hot and blue, How well for thee that mayst pursue Far from the city's crowded street, The winding brook with wandering feet.

Conquer the mountain's airy crest, Linger in woodland glade; or, best, Breathe ocean-wind where curld waves roar.

Dart from the land in merry boat, Dive into crystal green, swim, float, Watch, on your oarward stretch'd at rest, Cloud-shadows cross the mighty floor, Of peated crinoids deep the west.

As bit by bit the great sun rises, And soft the lazy ripples flow, —William Allingham.

## "No Continuing City"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
IN a book of essays, on the subject of modern Christianity, that brilliant scholar, Dr. T. R. Glover, delivers himself of the opinion that "the Christian Pilgrim cannot be at home in the world." Of course, the writer is merely echoing that saying of Paul, written to the Corinthians, "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you." Paul knew, as the writers of the Old Testament had known, that it was quite impossible to be of the world without assuming the habits of the world, that, in other words, as Christ Jesus put it, "No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon." That is the necessary experience of every man who has ever attempted to follow the Christ, or live in obedience to Principle, and that is what Dr. Glover means when he tells his readers to-day that "the Christian Pilgrim cannot be at home in the world."

What is the world? In Christian imagery, it has stood for centuries for the lusts of the flesh. Of course a man can move about amongst men without attempting to serve God and mammon. In that sense he can be in the world, but not of it. But the moment he reaches the point where the distractions of matter begin to beckon to him, he reaches the parting of the ways, and he must either take the narrow way of Truth, or the broad way of the flesh which leads to destruction. The whole Bible is so crowded with warnings to this effect that they ride one upon another in the memory of any person who reads it. The warnings are, indeed, so grim that they have been responsible for the anchorite, for the hermit, and for the whole army of the ascetics. They set Simon Stylites on his ledge of rock, and sent Stephen Harding and his Cistercians to dwell amidst the swamps. All this, however, avoiding temptation; never meeting it, wrestling with it, and overcoming it. Francis of Assisi talked of his brother the ass, but this no more made the ass his brother, than it gave the Franciscan order the victory over the world. There is one way, and one way only by which the victory may be won. It is the way taught by Jesus of Nazareth in the temptations in the wilderness: the way shown by Mrs. Eddy from one end of Science and Health to the other. It is the knowledge, not the mere belief, of the unreality of matter. The knowledge proclaimed by Jesus when he said to Nicodemus, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit"; and which is summed up by Mrs. Eddy, on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of God," in the words, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in our metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the aliveness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause. It would be difficult to name any previous teachers, save Jesus and his apostles, who have thus taught."

Now, directly a man departs the reality of matter, and begins to realize the aliveness of Spirit, he must discover just what the writer to the Hebrews means in saying, "For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come." The man who really proclaims the unreality of matter, with any understanding at all of what he is doing, must find himself upon a material road the cities along which are nothing but the mirages of an hallucination. Of course, the mere theoretical statement of the unreality of matter amounts to nothing at all. I can be made a thousand times without getting the person who makes it one inch nearer an understanding of the kingdom of heaven, because, as Jesus said, the kingdom of heaven is within him. It is, consequently, only in the proportion in which matter becomes nothing to him, that the reality of Spirit, which is the harmony of spiritual existence or the kingdom of heaven, can become something to him. That is why, in Christian Science, the knowledge of metaphysics is not an intellectual refinement, but a practical necessity. It is no good a child saying that two and two are four, if he does not know what it means, or rather, the only advantage is that he is ignorantly making a true statement instead of an untrue statement. In the same way, it is not the least good for the adult to declare the unreality of matter, unless he metaphysically understands his own arguments, in a way sufficient to enable him, not spasmodically, but systematically, to demonstrate the truth of his saying. Peter wrote to the Asian converts that they must be "ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you"; whilst James declared that faith without works is dead. The demand of Truth is always for demonstration, and that is why Christ Jesus himself declared that those who understood him would be able to repeat his demonstrations. The consequence of this, when the argument is applied to matter, is extremely simple. Every fresh demonstration the individual makes must convince him more and more that there is no pleasure in the senses, and no reality in matter. Then the world about him must begin to assume

a new aspect. As he exchanges material phenomena for spiritual ideas, the evidence of the senses must reel, revealing the actual. The riddles in the looking glass must begin to answer themselves, and in that looking glass of Truth, he will begin to see the real man face to face. How, then, can he find in the cities of the plain, or even in a material city, placed upon a material hill, a continuing city? Christ Jesus declared that the birds of the air had nests, and the foxes had holes, but that the Son of man had not anywhere to lay his head. This was so because he was always pursuing Truth, always about his Father's business. And so by day he was in the world arguing, in the temple, with those who denied the Christ, but never mingling in their thought so as to become of the world. But by night he dwelt upon the Mount of Olives. By night, when the cities slept, then, with the stars overhead, he realized that the only city he could ever continuously dwell in was the City of God. And so, as the individual comes to realize something of what this means, and to live something of what it impels, he will come to understand likewise something of what Mrs. Eddy means, when she writes on page 125 of Science and Health, "The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars;—he will look out from them upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before its seed."

## Burne Jones and His Old London

The Dickens and Thackeray characters lived with us as vividly as they do in thousands of other homes, and Edward never wearied of them.

Old London was always a place he liked to think of. He cherished the idea of the time when the spire of St. Paul's was the highest in the world, and when the city was full of white houses—often chanting to himself from an old ballad, "News was brought to lovely London." About the present Cathedral he felt as he did about St. Peter's, that to him its dullness outweighed any other quality.

Sometimes on a Saturday afternoon he would leave work and carry his daughter with him far into the City to show her its old buildings and the houses where celebrated men had lived. One of these jaunts is described in Margaret's journal: "We walked down Holborn, saw Gray's Inn, Staple Inn, Barnard's Inn, Clement's Inn, the Old Bailey, took cab to Christ's Hospital, saw the blue-coats playing, then to St. John's Gate in Smithfield, then to Charterhouse, silent and deserted." But the old men were still there, and for Colonel Newcome's sake, when Pounder's Day came, Edward and Margaret went again to Charterhouse. The story of this pilgrimage is also preserved:

"We went rather early to the Chapel, and so wandered about the little courts, to see the buildings and to keep warm, for it was bitter chill—how unlike the burning, still day we were last here. There was cooking going on in one of the quadrangles (in the most beautiful, with little arched windows at two diagonal corners, and a high-pitched roof round the low buildings). Two huge iron pans were steaming thickly on the top of two bright little fires from which the wind blew showers of sparks—the fires themselves were on a sheet of iron spread on trestles; a man came out of a doorway now and then to stir and superintend. Boys talking and running passed now and then; they had come up from Godalming to keep the day at old school. We went into the little hall, paneled with dark wood, and saw the long tables spread for dinner tonight: dessert was on them, almonds and raisins and figs and biscuits and every sort of innocuous prepared. . . . We looked in at the door and saw men-cooks rushing about amid steam and smell. Old waiters carried plates and glasses hither and thither. The place was quickly alive, and every now and then, in a dimly lit passage or the cold dark outside, we met old Carthusians or strangers like ourselves. As service drew near we walked up and down in the corridor where tablets to Thackeray and Leech were on the walls—and then entered the little chapel, warm and cosy. About twenty old pensioners with white hair came in, in their black cloaks. . . . We looked for Colonel Newcome, but he was not there. As we came out there was a new moon in the sky, and her star, both rather yellow from London smoke, and we walked and ran to Blackfriars to keep warm and took a train home." "Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones," by G. B. J.

## The Country of the Crows

Through which the Big Horn and the Rosebud run, Sees over mountain peaks the setting sun; And southward from the Yellowstone flung wide, It broadens ever to the morning side. And has the Powder on its vague frontier.

About the subtle changing of the year, Ere even favored valleys felt the stir of Spring, and yet expectancy of her Was like a pleasant rumor all repeat. Yet none may prove, the sound of horses' feet Went eastward through the silence of that land. —John G. Neihardt, "The Song of Hugh Glass."

## A Perennial Nobleness

For there is a perennial nobleness, and even sacredness, in Work—Carlyle.



"Gilles and His Family," by Watteau

## In Early Colony Days

A picture in detail of the times and customs of early colonial days in America is drawn by John Bach Master in "A History of the People of the United States":

"The library was a strange assortment of good books and books so gone out of fashion that no second-hand dealer will buy them. Huge volumes, long since out of print, and now to be found, covered with dust, on the back shelves of public libraries, were then high in favor. Among the sober and sedate readers of Boston the puritanical taste was yet strong. The delightful novels of Richardson, of Fielding, of Smollett, and of Sterne found no place on their shelves. Reading was a more serious business. 'The Lives of the Martyrs; or, The Dreadful Effects of Popery,' stood side by side with Vattel's 'Law of Nations' and Watts' 'Improvement of the Mind.' There might have been seen Young's 'Night Thoughts,' Anson's 'Voyages,' Lucas on 'Happiness,' Rollin's 'Ancient History,' 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' 'The Letters of Junius,' 'The Spectator,' but not the works of the hated author of 'Taxation no Tyranny.' If the owner had a taste for politics, and there were few who had not, no small space on the shelves was taken up with pamphlets, with caricatures, with poems such as that in which Hopkinson celebrated the Battle of the Kegs, and pamphlets such as those in which Otis defended so ably the cause of the colonies, and Hamilton silenced the Westchester Farmer."

"Uninviting as such a collection would now be thought, their contents were familiar not only to the master, but also to the lady of the house, who, despite her many household cares, found much time for reading. The young woman of that day generally received her early education at home, or at the school taught by the minister of the parish and his wife, passed thence to some school kept in Boston, and came back to practice the more homely duties of a housewife. She learned embroidery and could draw and paint; knew less of novels and more of receipt-books than her descendants; knew little of French, nothing of German, and never went to a play in her life. Many a young damsel passed from girlhood to womanhood without ever having looked within the covers of Shakespeare or Sheridan, without ever having attended a dance, and could not tell whether the ace of spades was black or white, or if the king outranked the knave. Her musical acquisitions were not such as her granddaughters would consider deserving of more than a smile. Her favorite instruments were the spinet and the harpsichord, instruments which, with the sombre and plaintive melodies once sung to their music, have long ago gone out of fashion."

"The less austere, however, indulged in a round of festivities such as excited the horror of their more rigid neighbors. Their time was spent in dispensing hospitality to strangers, in paying and receiving calls, in attending quilting parties and spinning-matches, and, once a fortnight, in going to the public assemblies in Concert Hall where the minuet and country dance still held the floor. But the most fashionable of entertainments were the dinners after the English fashion, where the fun and jollity were prolonged till the candles had long been lighted, and where, after the ladies had withdrawn, discussions were held on politics, on religion, on the topics of the day. . . ."

## Antarctic Politeness

I am afraid that I am taking advantage of my space as the writer of a Preface, but I cannot resist telling another story of the Professor's politeness. It was an early spring journey in the Antarctic, temperature fifty degrees below zero, the Professor, another man and myself were on the journey. After shivering for a considerable period I dropped into what I call the uneasy "spring sledge-sleep." I got a dig in the ribs, and I heard this: "Excuse me, sir, if it is not giving you too much trouble, and you really don't mind, would you oblige me by telling me what the time is?" But even this politeness pales before an episode that occurred on the great inland plateau of the Antarctic.

The party had been marching over dangerously crevassed ground, where there were chasms and pitfalls at every step. The party went outside the tent, leaving Mawson inside. Suddenly Mawson heard a polite voice saying, "Mawson!" Mawson answered, "Hello!" "Are you very busy, Mawson?" came the polite, distant voice. "Yes, I am; what do you want?" came the gruff reply. "Really busy, Mawson?" quavered the red-liche notes. "What do you want?" replied Mawson. "Well, if you are not too busy, I am down a crevasse, and I cannot hold on much longer." So much for Antarctic politeness.

But when an explorer returns from the Antarctic, and is asked questions, he learns more about human nature than he ever learnt from this icy fastness. There is one stock question which invariably comes up. "Was it very hot there?" and you answer, "No, it is the coldest place on earth." "Oh, really," replies the inquisitor, "I always thought that the further south you went towards the Equator the warmer it got." After one's first surprise one gets hardened and explains exactly why it is. But I have found, as a rule, that most questions are asked from a genuine desire for knowledge, and it is only natural that a person who is not a geographical explorer should be unacquainted with these far-off places, though sometimes there is no excuse for the remarks that are made. As nearly everybody knows, the penguin is a bird, and penguin is a food, and when at the end of one of my lectures my chairman, making a few laudatory remarks, said, "We thank you so much for your lecture, Sir Ernest, we love to see the moving pictures with the dear little penguins running about," he was almost as bad as the old clergyman who, after I had given the lecture, which I must say I was rather pleased with, got up and said, "I thank you for your lecture; the photographs were lovely."

—From Sir Ernest Shackleton's Preface to "Antarctic Days," James Murray and George Marston.

## Watteau's Character Figures

Many of what are called Watteau's "Character Figures" are also in a strict sense portraits. At all events, the features of each subject are exact, and after nature. Certainly some of them are satirical, not to say grotesque. The favorite character, "Gilles," bears the likeness of several of Watteau's friends, done with the finest piquant pencilling, and finished with the greatest care; showing by their thoroughness, the enjoyment the Master derived from this sort of caricature.

Conspicuous among them are Le Sient Sirols, with his funny pointed chin, and his little red-tasseled cap; and the Abbé Haranger. . . . Among others who figured as models for "Gilles," was M. Cornille Van Cleve, the Rector of the Royal Academy of Sculpture, who was born in 1645. He was of imposing stature. Lord Iveagh's "Comédiens Italiens" preserves, it is thought, the identity of this model; indeed, it has been further suggested, that the whole group in this fine picture is a presentation of the better known sculptors of the time,—both men and women.

The very beautiful drawing of M. A. Cray in "Les Figures de Différents Caractères," seated with remarkable ease of posture, and grasping his sword-belt, whilst his right hand holds a sash hat, with his Pierrot's black scullcap on his head, reveals the model of "Le Grand Gilles." Watteau's superb pencilling is here seen in perfection.

The character-figure of "Mezzetin" is perhaps the most interesting of the series. It is by way of being an evolution of a "Gilles-Harlequin" combination,—a character combining the timidity and shyness of the one, and the daring and impudence of the other. In the better-known examples of "Les Comédiens Italiens" he almost always occupies a central position. He is the man-dancer, with the muscular legs and well drawn-up stockings. He wears a jaunty hat with points and bows. His dress is sometimes a replica of that of the earlier "Gilles," the stripes of blue and pink showing through the creamy smock; and, later on, it is reminiscent of the multi-colored, and mosaic Harlequin,—with slashes and puffings in tunic and trunk-hose. —Watteau and His School," by E. Staley.

## A Liberal Education

Next to the study of language the study of good literature should be named. To read good books—the best books; to read them, not always with that etymological thoroughness which Mr. Ruskin enjoins, but slowly and carefully, getting the full force of every sentence, and the full significance and beauty of every figure and illustration,—this is a great aid in mastering the art of expression. In such reading one becomes familiar with the action of the strongest and brightest minds with the choicest and most telling forms of utterance; and this familiarity is itself a liberal education.—Washington Gladden.

## Discourse on a Journey

"Let me have a companion on my way," says Sterne, "were it but to remark how the shadows lengthen as the sun declines." It is beautifully said; but, in my opinion, this continual comparing of notes interferes with the voluntary impression of things upon the mind, and hurts the sentiment. If you only hint what you feel in a kind of dumb show, it is insipid; if you have to explain it, it is making a toil of a pleasure. You cannot read the book of nature without being perpetually put to the trouble of translating it for the benefit of others. I am for this syncretical method on a journey in preference to the analytical. I am content to lay in a stock of ideas then, and to examine and anatomize them afterwards. I want to see my vague notions float like the down of the thistle before the breeze, and not to have them entangled in the briars and thorns of controversy. For once, I like to have it all my own way; and this is impossible unless you are alone, or in such company as I do not covet. I have no objection to argue a point with any one for twenty miles of measured road, but not for pleasure. . . . It is not merely that you may not be of accord on the objects and circumstances that present themselves before you—these may recall a number of objects, and lead to associations too delicate and refined to be possibly communicated to others. Yet these I love to cherish, and sometimes still fondly clutch them, when I can escape from the throng to do so. To give way to our feelings before company seems extravagance or affectation; and, on the other hand, to have to unravel the mystery of our being at every turn, and to make others take an equal interest in it (otherwise the end is not answered), is a task to which few are competent. We must "give it an understanding, but no tongue." My old friend Coleridge, however, could do both. He could go on in the most delightful way over hill and dale a summer's day, and convert a landscape into a didactic poem or a Pindaric ode. "He talked far above singing." If I could so clothe my ideas in sounding and flowing words, I might perhaps wish to have some one with me to admire the swelling them; or I could be more content, were it possible for me still to hear his echoing voice in the woods of All-Foxden.—"Table Talk," Hazlitt.

## Little Garden

A little garden grateful to the eye, And a cool rivulet runs murmuring by; On whose delicious banks a stately row Of shady limes or sycamores should grow.

—John Pomtret.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### "Say It With Beer!"

SOME months ago it was pointed out in this paper that, as prohibition becomes, as it is surely becoming, a world movement, it is inevitable that it should be met by a world liquor movement. This statement was made apropos of a decision which had just been taken by the Spanish Government to exclude Iceland from the list of the "most favored nations" unless Iceland, in spite of her prohibition law, agreed to admit the importation and sale of Spanish wines containing not more than 21 per cent of alcohol. It was pointed out at that time that Spain herself, in this matter, was almost negligible, that her history, through many years, had sufficiently stamped her as a country of easy morality, and that Spain would not risk the destruction of what was a profitable and almost necessary trade without being assured of compensations elsewhere. As to what those compensations were, it was then and is still, difficult to say, but when all the facts of the case are placed side by side any dispassionate observer would be impelled to the conclusion that in the action of the Spanish Government was seen one of the first movements in a world campaign, conducted by a world interest, fighting in its last ditch.

Today, a fresh development of this same movement is beginning to show itself in Germany. Germany has long been looked upon by the liquor interests as one of its greatest strongholds. Until quite recently, the bare mention of prohibition in Germany would have provoked not only ridicule but an impatient contempt which has long characterized Germany's adherence to her own form of government and her own code of ethics. Within the last few months, however, prohibition has been making astounding progress in Germany. In a memorandum recently published by the Independent Socialist Party, it is declared that the prohibition of the use of alcohol in America has had very striking results and that official statistics on the subject are most definite. "Is the German Government," asked the Independent Socialist Party, "prepared to publish the official American reports on the subject and use its influence in the direction of the prohibition of alcohol, except for purely technical and medicinal purposes?"

This declaration, by the Independent Socialist Party, was later fortified by an able article in the "Freiheit" by Dr. Drucker. Dr. Drucker declared that the prohibition movement had long since passed from America to Europe, and was daily winning greater support among the working classes. "More and more," he declared, "are people in Europe beginning to realize that bread and potatoes are necessary, but that alcoholic drink is not. Workers realize that, through drinking, much energy, enterprise and intellectual power which might otherwise be placed at the disposal of their movement are lost."

Now such a condition of things, in the eyes of not only the German liquor interests, but of liquor interests all over the world, is preposterous, and these interests are rapidly marshaling all their available forces to withstand such a monstrous attack on one of their greatest strongholds. The method to be adopted is just the one to be expected. Germany has learned the lesson as Bismarck taught it in his "reptile" press only too well. It was a method which developed itself with even greater efficiency during the war, when the labors of Busch and Buchan were placed entirely in the shade by the horde of anonymous writers under government control. In his "Memoirs," Dr. Moritz Busch, who was Bismarck's chief tool in the manipulating of the press, just prior to the Franco-Prussian war, describes one of his first efforts under his chief. It was an article for the "Kölnische Zeitung" and was to be dated from Paris. "Yes," declared Bismarck, commenting upon Busch's draft of the article when it was submitted to him, "you have correctly expressed my meaning. The composition is good. But no Frenchman thinks in such logical and well-ordered fashion; yet the letter is understood to be written by a Frenchman. It must contain more gossip, and you must pass more lightly from point to point. In doing so, you must adopt an altogether French standpoint. A Liberal Parisian writes the letter, and gives his opinion as to the position of his party toward the German question, expressing himself in the manner usual in statements of that kind." "Finally," declares Busch, "Count Bismarck dictated the greater part of the article."

Now anyone who will consider the program which was recently outlined by the German Brewery Union for launching a great press campaign throughout German-speaking Europe against prohibition will see how faithfully these liquor magnates have learned their lesson. It was Dr. Neumann of Berne who formulated the great plan. Indirect association with the press, he insisted, and the interesting of the press in all questions connected with the brewery trade was absolutely necessary. "All articles sent to the press defending the liquor interests," declared this latter-day Busch, "must be so written as to prevent the public knowing they come from brewery interest sources." And he went on to insist, in effect, that if the campaign was to be successful, it must be conducted astutely and with the most studious reference to crowd psychology. The tone of the articles sent to the press should be "framed in moderate language" and they must show the liquor interests as entirely opposed to anything in the nature of excess, but simply claiming freedom for the people.

The mere cry of liberty, however, in Dr. Neumann's opinion, was, of course, by no means sufficient. No true son of the "reptile" press or of the Bureau of Enemy Psychology would ever be content with anything so apparently open. There must be propaganda in favor of liquor through the moving picture houses. Not a clumsy, direct advocacy, but the presentation of films in which "the heroes are all portrayed as beer drinkers," whilst on the negative side, anything calculated to display the horrors of drink is to be carefully eliminated. In addition

to all this there is to be a carefully conceived medical campaign in favor of alcohol, in which presumably the utmost use is to be made of authoritative medical opinion, both through the press and by every means which presents itself. "The prohibition law in America," declares Dr. Neumann, "will have real influence throughout the world. We must take care that we do not repeat in old Europe the mistake committed in the United States." The means to be taken for preventing any such catastrophe are the means in the prosecution of which Germany has always shown herself an adept. The great decision, in fact, taken by the German liquor interests is to "say it with beer."

### Newberry Case Will Not Down

IT is not surprising to find that Washington is still uneasy over the Newberry case. Even some of the senators who voted to seat Mr. Newberry are still worrying over the settlement. They are not satisfied with it. And of course those who voted the other way are not content. The difficulty is that the case was not really settled. To say that Mr. Newberry was entitled to his seat was one thing, and to say that the means of giving it to him were such as never ought to have been used is another thing. The two things do not hang together, and not even so powerful and so distinguished a body as the United States Senate can undertake to make them hang together without getting into difficulties.

Two lines of comment are discernible in the discussion that has taken place since the vote. One tends toward sympathy for Mr. Newberry, suggests that he is a very estimable and patriotic gentleman who has been very ungratefully and unfairly used, inclines to the opinion that something vaguely named the "system" was wholly to blame, and therefore holds that, since Mr. Newberry is now properly seated, he should be spared further criticism. This, of course, makes the whole thing personal. It sees the individual Newberry connection with the matter as about all there is worth minding. This very criticism blames the "system," and yet includes no notion that the system ought to be, or can be, corrected. Its blindness to any such consideration provides a special stimulus to the other line of comment, which runs to the effect that the country is not satisfied with the Senate's disposal of the Newberry affair, that some review is inevitable, and that, pending such a review or the result of coming senatorial elections, there is an immediate need of new rules or new laws to prevent a repetition of any such large expenditures for primary election campaigns as those which figured in this Michigan scandal.

Surely the Senate is obligated to clean this matter up. It is too vital to be compromised. The issue is clear enough to warrant the elimination of all duplicity in the Senate's final attitude toward it. In fact, the job would be done if the Senate could once clear away the duplicity that has intruded itself into the various considerations of the case from the outset. One of the most glaring instances is furnished by the willingness, apparent in some quarters, to condone the vast outlay of Newberry money on the ground that it represented only publicity, newspaper mention, and the education of the voters. Even for these things there must be a reasonable limit, beyond which money cannot continue to be poured out like water, else the conclusion is forced that there is no dividing line between information and propaganda. The voters can be supplied with adequate information about a candidate without any great expenditure, but something far other than adequate information is involved when a candidate who is comparatively unknown to the voters, finding himself confronted by another who is in the full enjoyment of a public acquaintance which has been the growth of years, seeks to win an equivalent position for himself on a basis of paper and printers' ink intensively used during a few brief weeks. Who can say that real acquaintance is being built up by such methods? Who can give assurance that the minds of voters are merely being informed, and not manipulated? Whatever the answer may be, one can hardly contend that the use of money so freely, even for what is called publicity, in connection with the choice of a public representative, can have any other tendency than a corruptive one. If it does nothing else than shut men of moderate means out of such contests it will have established corruption. For surely the American system of representative government was never intended to provide places solely for the rich. Its very essence is the opportunity it is supposed to hold open to all sorts and conditions of citizens, on the basis of their character and qualities, and not of their property.

So far as it was the Newberry property, rather than the Newberry character and qualities, which determined that Michigan nomination, there will always be good reason for questioning the Newberry right to sit.

### The Needs of Football

DURING the fall of 1921 college football experienced the most successful season it has ever known in the United States. Not only were the games enjoyed by a larger number of spectators than had ever before visited the football field, but the competition was of the type that furnished most interesting spectacles.

For a number of years this game has been growing in popularity, and for some time the undergraduates have considered making a football team the greatest athletic honor in school or college circles. With the development of the present-day game, it has become so popular that no structure yet built can accommodate the thousands who wish to see the big contests.

With the development of the game since the war and the added demand for accommodations, there have, however, grown up one or two features which must be eliminated if the game is to continue to be worthy of a high standing in intercollegiate athletic circles. Football is distinctly a college and school game. It was invented by college players, and its development from the seventies up to the present time has been entirely in the hands of college men. Its very nature is such that it is not fitted for professional or club use, and, with very few exceptions, all efforts which have been made to popularize it, except amongst college or school teams, have proved unsuccessful.

Of the few undesirable features which have shown

themselves in its recent development there are three which must be legislated against, if the game is to be retained. It is most gratifying to note that the leading college coaches, college athletic boards, and conferences are already keenly awake to these objectionable features, and are taking steps, or preparing to take steps, which will wipe them out. The three features which need immediate and drastic attention are the proselyting of players, the commercializing of college and school games, and unsportsmanlike tactics on the part of spectators.

Those who have the welfare of this great and popular sport in view are much pleased over one or two steps, which have been taken during the past two months, toward protecting the game from these undesirable features. Realizing that commercializing the game would soon lead to harmful effects, the Pacific Coast Conference Athletic Association, which is made up of the eight principal colleges of that part of the United States, has passed a rule that, hereafter, all football games played by teams representing these colleges shall be managed by the college authorities. When games between college teams are held for the purpose of giving outside persons a chance to make money in return for managing the contests, the amateur sportsmanship of the event becomes a secondary issue, and this not only tends to detract from the game, but also tends to bring the player into a closer touch with professionalism.

The question of unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of spectators is a feature which it will be rather more difficult to handle. Before the war, the "booing" of football officials or the hissing of players was almost an unheard-of thing. At minor games there were sometimes disturbances of such a nature over questionable decisions, but such tactics never, or at most seldom, used to invade a big game. This past fall, however, they made their appearance at one or two of the Harvard games. At one game, a few of the spectators even forgot themselves so far as personally to assault some of the Harvard players as they were leaving the field after the game. Much has been written as to the cause of this incident and how to prevent such occurrences in the future. Harvard has for years stood for clean intercollegiate athletics, and it is certain that, before another football season opens, the Crimson authorities will have tried to develop some way of preventing any recurrence of objectionable tactics on the part of spectators at Soldiers Field.

The third feature has already received attention from one college organization, consideration from a larger one, and, before the year is out, will probably receive serious attention from the authorities of many of the principal schools and colleges. Only about a month ago the Southern Intercollegiate Conference was formed, with fourteen of the largest universities and colleges of the south as members, and one of its rules is that no athlete who has represented a college in the Conference shall ever be allowed to represent another college in it.

The transferring of athletes from one college to another, or from one school to another, has been going on for many years, but with the increased interest in college sports, the increased desire to win, and the added distinction which comes to the athlete who has won his football letter, or other athletic letter, in a great university, the migration of athletes from one institution to another has increased to such an extent that it is injurious to the game. As a rule the transfer is due to the solicitation of some graduate, coach, or "friend" of the university, college, or school to which he is transferring. During the last few years this has almost become a business in some sections of the country, and, in fact, it has become so pronounced that the college authorities are beginning to view it with alarm and are taking steps to stop it. The migratory rule of the southern association offers a real solution for the whole problem, and there is little doubt that other large organizations will follow this lead. When they do so they will have done more to keep football a clean college and school sport than anything during the past ten years.

### On Skating

"OTHERS there are still more expert in these amusements; they place certain bones under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried on with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross-bow." So the monk Fitzstephen, in his famous Description of London, written about the close of the twelfth century, tells of how young London of his day disported itself on the great "fenne or moore," "which watereth the walls of the cite on the North side," when the day was fine and frosty.

The monk was exaggerating, of course, as to speed, at any rate. Still, bone runners, many of which are to be found in museums today, made excellent skates. The Norseman in his sagas is never tired of telling of the wonders achieved by the skaters of early days, and, as far as is known, the bone runner was their only equipment.

Now the use of a skate of some kind would seem to be almost an obvious thing. Anyone who ever sent a smooth rounded stone flying over a frozen sheet of water would, one would think, quickly realize the advantages of shoeing himself with something of the kind, in order to increase his speed of progress over the ice. Yet the skate is not, apparently, an obvious thing at all. There is no evidence, so authorities have it, that skates of any kind were in use in North America before the coming of the colonists from Europe. As to whether the Pilgrims brought any skates over with them history is silent, but it was in their time, in England, that skating really began to come into its own, and, in the time of Charles II, not only the 'prentice boys, on the Moore Fields, but all fashionable London skated whenever opportunity offered. Both Pepys and Evelyn speak of it in their diaries.

By this time, of course, the metal blade set in wood had definitely displaced all other devices. Indeed the skate of the seventeenth century, with its beautiful curving point, its short, sharp spikes, and its slots for straps, is not greatly different from the wooden skate as it was so generally used before the Jackson Haines, the Acme, or the Axel Paulsen became so common. It is only within the last hundred years or so, however, that skating

has developed into anything like an organized sport. Races there were in Holland, always a land par excellence of skating, more than two centuries ago, whilst the Edinburgh Skating Club was founded as far back as 1742. But it was not until at least a century later that a skating club was formed in London, and then it devoted itself merely to the skating of figures exclusively in the "English" style. Thereafter, however, the spread of the club idea was rapid. The famous Philadelphia Skating Club was founded in 1849, the New York in 1863, and the sport became really international when annual races for the championship of Europe and the world were instituted at a congress held in Holland, in 1892.

Like every other sport with any history at all, skating has its great figures, Youngs of Mepal, who beat Thomson of Wimbledon, both Englishmen and Fensmen; as were also "Turkey" Smart and "Fish" Smart, great skaters in the middle of last century, and many others.

### Editorial Notes

SO THE "movies" are to be used by the United States Government as a means of promoting foreign trade. Representative industrial firms are, it is said, to be induced to cooperate to this end. There is no doubt that the Department of Commerce is right in the belief that they will prove effective in convincing the people of other countries of the industrial ability and facilities of the United States. But one wonders if "the people of other countries" need any demonstration on a point that all the world has long since accepted as an axiom. Motion pictures cannot alter world conditions, however, any more than they can change the truth of the old adage about the horse that is led to the pond and the futility of any effort to make him drink if he does not want to.

PERHAPS one of the most annoying things met with in the use of public library books is the notation or punctuation marks which a certain class of readers, few in number fortunately, indites on the printed page by way of "improvement" or "correction." It commonly takes the form of a marginal note or a penciled line beside a striking passage, or a horizontal stroke under a word with, say, a new meaning. No matter what shape it assumes it only distracts attention and seldom if ever affords any illumination of the subject. Moreover, the insertion of unnecessary commas destroys the smooth flow of words and sometimes gives to a sentence a meaning never intended by the author. Curiously enough the punctuation expert seems to select writers such as W. H. Hudson, whose care in the selection and use of words has won high praise from the most severe literary critics, upon whom to inflict his cleverness. If the super-critics could be made to understand that their utterances and grammatical points are undesirable, they would perhaps cease to soil pages that are at once a delight to read and an education to ponder.

SOME day the world may no longer be in doubt as to the distinguished individual who actually discovered America. Certainly Columbus never set foot on the mainland, and probably thought he was preciously close to Far Cathay, while the hemisphere is named after an Italian compatriot, Amerigo, and not after him. But the Viking voyagers are alleged to have preceded both men, antedating their discovery by centuries. Reliable records confirming this contention alone are wanting. Now come the French with their claim of priority for one Jean Cousin, who sailed into the Amazon in 1488, and who also beat Vasco da Gama round the Cape of Good Hope. As Columbus did not sail till four years later, his champions will apparently have to look to their laurels if his special distinction is to endure. But there is a slight chance for the Genoan sailor after all. Thanks to the English who bombarded Cousin's native town, Dieppe, in 1604, the records of Cousin's achievement were destroyed. The Italians, it is hoped, are duly grateful for the little help which the English appear to have unconsciously rendered them.

PERHAPS the latest chain-letter activity is the one which is concerning itself with the unused ships that were built by the United States Shipping Board and are now a burden instead of a benefit to the people of the country. The letter now being circulated says, "In fifteen districts in this country over 1000 ships are being maintained in idleness, for which you are paying . . . There are two ways to overcome this wrong: one is to get rid of the ships, and the other is to put them to work." The letter-writers clearly wish to convey the idea that the carrying of American goods in foreign vessels is the key to the idleness of American ships, and they seem to recognize the need of providing artificial support for the American vessels if they are to be expected to participate in this carrying business. Underneath the whole agitation, however, is a tariff consideration, in which once more we find high protective duties relied upon to provide a solution of all the difficulty. But is the problem quite so easy as all that?

IT is so easy to say that prohibition has been and is still a failure in America! There are so few people who know the facts! Figures, too, may be altogether misleading and be twisted to suit any individual fancy. Perhaps the very best testimony is the evidence of one's own eyes, if they are free from prejudice. And just here come in a pair of foreign eyes, those of Mr. P. W. Wilson, an Englishman who has published a report made at the request of certain British organizations interested in the solution of this great social problem. If the violations are many, he admits that the enormous decrease in the amount of alcohol consumed in 1921 strikes him as an amazing factor. So much so that it is clear the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution is firmly founded on the wishes of a majority of the people. What is also clear, not only to him but to millions of Americans, is that a few large cities are not by any means the whole of America.

SEEING that Theodore Roosevelt himself was never able to do much with his Progressive Party, the Chicago and Oak Park women who have set on foot the new Roosevelt Progressive Party, run solely by women, will need every bit of the courage of their convictions to make of it a success. Yet it will be interesting to see what these women will do.